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Jacksonville Republican | October 1851

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OCTOBER

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

J. H. CALDWELL,
At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.
Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.
All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.
Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.
For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.
For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.
POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE EDITORS ON BUSINESS.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.
ADDRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIRE no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851.

George C. Whitley,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JULY 30.

J. A. & J. S. McCampbell,
Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA. ALA. MAY 10.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office No. 4, on Office Row.
March 18, 1851.

G. C. ELLIS,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery.
TENDERS his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties.
May, 1851.
Office Row—No. 5.

William Acklen,
AND
William J. Haralson.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.
They will promptly attend to all business connected with the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and DeKalb.
Office of ACKLEN, Haralson, and J. Haralson, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.
December 5, 1850.

J. I. THOMASSON, R. W. COBB,
THOMASSON & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
ASHTONVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

Garret Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
ASHTONVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.
WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.
April 15, 1851.

S. K. McSpadden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend to all claims entrusted to him for collection.
Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.
April 22, 1851.

ALICE GROVE.

CHAPTER V.

As Alice was returning home one night, from one of her charitable excursions, she heard some noise on the opposite side of the street, and looking out of the carriage window, saw two men leading, or rather dragging along a third, who resisted with all his strength. She heard his voice and knew its familiar tone too well to be mistaken—it was Mr. Ellis in custody of the watch. Alice ordered the driver to take her as fast as possible to her uncle's. When she arrived, he was on the eve of retiring to rest, and was not a little surprised to see his niece at this unusual hour, and exhibiting all the marks of passionate grief. She relieved his anxiety, however, as fast as her tears would permit, by relating what she had just seen, and concluded by earnestly entreating him to go forthwith and release the unfortunate captive. "Give him," she said, "ample funds, and urge him by all means to leave the city—to go where he is not known, and, if possible, retrieve his character, his health and his fortune."

The old gentleman promised immediate compliance with the whole request, and told Alice to go home and go to sleep, or she would endanger her health by giving herself so much anxiety about a young fool that ought to be whipped every day, until he learned to behave himself—and if the two watchmen would hold him secure, he didn't know but he might try the experiment. But Alice felt no disposition to sleep, and promised to keep house till he returned, and on no account would she go home without knowing the result of his mission. Finding it useless to argue the point, the old man departed somewhat vexed at the unreasonable demand upon his services, yet really anxious on him. As he was well known to the police officers, there was no difficulty in gaining admission to the guard room, of which Mr. Ellis was the only tenant. He was sitting in one corner, with his elbows on his knees, and his face buried in his hands, as if in deep meditation. His dress was decent though somewhat disordered, and his hair fell in negligent profusion from beneath his hat, which was set far back on his head. A cheerful fire was burning in the grate, and imparted to the room the only light to be seen. Mr. Wilkins drew a chair to the fire, without attracting the least notice from the young man, and waited till the guard retired, before he addressed himself to the prisoner.

"You seem to have a comfortable berth here, my young friend," he at length remarked, by way of attracting attention.

"Comfortable!" Mr. Ellis repeated, as he looked up at his companion. "No! sir, there is no comfort anywhere, for those who are not at peace with their consciences; and I trust, sir, that you are not of that class."

"I am not, sir," Mr. Wilkins replied, "and no one believed a few months since, that the honorable—the gifted—the admired Charles Ellis would ever be of that unfortunate number."

"It seems that you know me, sir," said Mr. Ellis, "though I do not remember to have seen you before."

"You have seen me often, Mr. Ellis; but in the dizzy whirl of dissipation you marked not my features. For months I have watched with deep mortification your decline and fall, and would have checked your mad career, but you heeded not my admonitions. The past can not be recalled, but the future opens a boundless field for your best energies, and duty forges you to atone from your apathy—to shake off your evil habit and when thousands might be lured press forward in the career of honor and usefulness which you had so fairly begun."

"It is too late—my fate is sealed—I am disgraced forever, and no human being cares whether I die from want, or live on in infamy. Sir, there was a time when my fate might have been averted. My ambition was aroused to win fame and fortune, not for the paltry gratification their possession might afford me, but to make myself more deserving in the eyes of her I loved. She refused to hear my pledge of total abstinence—plighted her faith to another, and life ceased to hold out any charms to me. This is a brief outline of recent history—the past cannot, as you have said, be recalled, and I care not to look into the future. But for the interest you seem to have taken in me, I return you my sincere thanks—the only return I can ever make."

The old gentleman's sympathies were aroused by the earnest manner in which Mr. Ellis spoke, and more still by the melancholy expression of manly countenance, and the honest confession of his faults. He now felt an earnest desire to raise him from his present condition, and make him yet worthy of the devoted affection of his unhappy niece—to stimulate to the hope of obtaining her hand as the sure and high reward that awaits all who discharge those duties with an honest desire to benefit mankind. Long and earnestly did he reason with him on these points—and with what success the future only can disclose.

"And now, my young friend," he remarked, at the close of his lecture, "I must tell you that I am here not to worry you with my advice, but to release you from your confinement—to give you by a purse, sent you by a devoted friend, to leave the city—to go where no one knows you, and once more be a man."

Mr. Ellis listened, with surprise, to this last sentence, and without raising his hand to receive the proffered gift, asked the name of the individual who still felt an interest in him.

"The name of your friend you will never learn, Mr. Ellis; but that is not material—accept the present, for in so doing you will confer a lasting favor upon the giver, who will hear of your prosperity with exceeding pleasure, or mourn over your misfortunes with deep and a bidding sorrow."

"Return to that friend, sir," said Mr. Ellis, "my best wishes, and with them the intended present—tell her that I am yet too proud to receive what I may never be able to repay. Tell him, also, that I will leave the city in two days, to rise elsewhere, by my own means—rise to powers, or perish in obscurity. To you, sir, I owe a debt of gratitude, which I will endeavor to discharge by following your wise counsel: should I fail to do so, the fault may be my own, and I alone shall be the sufferer." So saying, he grasped the old man's hand—held it for a moment in both of his—then rushed out of the room and disappeared. Mr. Wilkins brushed a tear from his eye, and in sadness returned to his dwelling, where he found Alice, in an agony of suspense, awaiting his return. Her uncle gave a minute account of his interview with Mr. Ellis, and when he spoke of the young man's lofty bearing, and his manner at parting, Mr. Wilkins mingled his tears with those of Alice, as she reclined on his breast and looked up into his benevolent face to catch its expression, as he dwelt upon a subject of such absorbing interest to her. It was with difficulty that he could prevail upon Alice to go home; for late as it was, she lingered to ask question after question, and her curiosity grew with its indulgence, until her uncle refused to answer another question, and in this way forced her to depart.

Mr. Ellis had been from necessity, comparatively sober for several days, and from the watch house retired to the humble lodging afforded him by a former servant of his father, where he held a long consultation with himself upon his future course. The advice of Mr. Wilkins had made a deep impression upon him, but yet more efficacious in stimulating him to the work of reform. It is passing strange that the world has not yet learned that the harsh rebuke and con temptuous sneer tend to confirm and then, with trembling hands, and beating heart broke the seal and read as follows:

"If one so fallen may venture thus to approach a superior being, permit me, for the last time, to address a few words to you, in vindication of myself, nor in condemnation of the treatment I have received at your hands, but for the nobler end of mutual forgiveness. And that you may the better understand the last expression, I must take a hasty retrospect of the last few months. You no doubt, well remember the fatal morning when you saw me in—state. Deeply mortified at the circumstance, I immediately repaired to your residence to give you, in good faith, the pledge you had once exacted of me, but was told that you were too unwell to see me. I returned home and wrote the note herein enclosed, which you sent back with the declaration that you

insult. When we call to mind, how many thousands of the best—the most gifted, have fallen victims to this deadly vice, and reflect how many of them might have been rescued from their impending fate, by leading them, with the silken cord of persuasion, back to the path from which they had strayed, we should learn the importance of manifesting nothing but friendship and sympathy towards those of our fellow beings who have become slaves to the bottle.

The result of Mr. Ellis's self-communion, was a resolution to remove to the city of New York, and endeavor, by application to business, and steadiness of habits, to regain all he had lost in his own, as well as in the estimation of those who knew him. By making sale of a few articles still in his possession, he means sufficient for a month's support could be procured, and in the mean time, he hoped to make such arrangements as would provide him an humble but sure subsistence. And in case he should fail in his efforts to reform, he resolved to conceal his fate from all acquaintances, by dropping his first name—Charles—and taking up his middle one—James—by which he had never been known, and as Ellis was a name common to thousands, and thought this precaution would be amply sufficient to serve his purpose of concealment. The place of his residence he resolved to make known to no one, and to leave Philadelphia so secretly that no clue could be had to the direction he should take.

When his plans were all arranged, and he had leisure for other thoughts, his mind reverted back to the scene in the watch-house, and his curiosity became excessive to learn the names of his two friends. His acquaintance were brought up in review, and each one discarded as incapable of such disinterested generosity; and improbable as the conjecture seemed to be, the name of Alice Grove incessantly presented itself to his mind's eye, as that of his unknown friend. The thought was pleasing, though not unmixed with pain—his love for her had experienced no change except in proportion as his susceptibility had been blunted by his pernicious habit; and the more he reflected, the stronger became his conviction that no one but Alice could take such an interest in him. Recollections, as indistinct as the fading visions of a dream crossed his mind and impressed him with the belief that he had seen her of ten during his career of dissipation, and that her beautiful features were always expressive of the deepest sympathy and the kindest interest. So fully did he, at length, become impressed with this belief, he determined to write to her, before leaving the city—to communicate all his thoughts and feelings and bid her adieu forever; and to give more interest to his letter, he further resolved to visit, for the last time, Alice's lower, and lay the note with his own hands, upon her favorite seat. This was done and with heavy heart he turned his back upon the place of his birth, to seek his fortune in a land of strangers.

Alice, at her accustomed hour, retired to her favorite resort, in the afternoon of the day succeeding the incidents just recorded, and had seen a few moments sooner, would have encountered Mr. Ellis, who passed through the outer gate, just as she entered the garden. The reader may imagine her surprise at seeing a letter lying on the seat usually occupied, and directed to her in a hand which she once recognized as that of Mr. Ellis. She looked eagerly around, as if expecting to see the writer, and then, with trembling hands, and beating heart broke the seal and read as follows:

"If one so fallen may venture thus to approach a superior being, permit me, for the last time, to address a few words to you, in vindication of myself, nor in condemnation of the treatment I have received at your hands, but for the nobler end of mutual forgiveness. And that you may the better understand the last expression, I must take a hasty retrospect of the last few months. You no doubt, well remember the fatal morning when you saw me in—state. Deeply mortified at the circumstance, I immediately repaired to your residence to give you, in good faith, the pledge you had once exacted of me, but was told that you were too unwell to see me. I returned home and wrote the note herein enclosed, which you sent back with the declaration that you

could hold no further communication with me. This I could not believe to be true, and called again, in the evening, and received the answer of the morning. At that very time, as I was informed, you were in consultation with Mr. Woodrow, and promised to let him know, in the morning, if you concluded to accept his proposal; the acceptance was sent by your maid and I saw it delivered. From that moment I became indifferent to life—I turned in disgust from the society of my fellow-men—looked upon wealth and fame as worthless—and sought forgetfulness, in the intoxicating draught. I question not your right, to transfer your affections from one to another—and freely admit that in doing so, you have made a wiser choice,—but I must express my surprise that the transfer could have been effected in one short day. Had you loved as I loved—as I still love you—nothing on earth could have shaken your constancy or justified 'the broken brow,' until a full explanation had satisfied you that your affections were misplaced. But 'tis passed—my day dreams of anticipated bliss have long been dispelled by the hand of stern reality—not a ray of hope cheers the desolate prospect which lies before, and with a heart overflowed with affection I bid you my dear Alice, a long, a last farewell!"

CHARLES ELLIS.
When she had read this note, Alice sat motionless as a statue—her left arm rested upon the table, and supported her head—in her right hand she held the open letter, and her glossy ringlets fell in rich profusion over her neck and bosom. "Like tendrils of the parasite around a marble column,"—surprise, mortification and regret were vividly depicted on her countenance. But along with these, there came a feeling of pleasure—of gratification, which soon took precedence of all others, and a mounted to exultation—Mr. Ellis still loved her, and his desertion was not the effect of diminished affection, but the consequence of misapprehension—of some deep-laid scheme to destroy the happiness of both. The blush of shame had of ten suffused her cheek at the recollection that she loved one by whom she was neglected—this cause of self-reproach was now removed, and with it came a sense of relief, a feeling of exquisite happiness which amply compensated for months of suffering, and nerved her to bear, with more patient fortitude, her unhappy lot.

As soon as Alice could divert her mind from the more immediate reflections to which this note gave rise, she began to ask herself how and with whom this malicious misrepresentation originated, but to no purpose. The more she thought about it, the greater seemed the mystery, and she showed Mr. Ellis's letter to her parents, hoping that they might be able to throw some light upon the subject, but with no better success; and despairing of gaining any information on the subject, she determined to write to Mr. Ellis in order to remove his misapprehension, and to place the whole affair in its proper attitude. When she had done this, the services of Mr. Wilkins were again enlisted, as the medium of conveyance—with success we need not state, as the young man was far from his way to New York, which was then as far from Philadelphia as New York is now.

Melancholy Tragedy.
It has never fallen to our lot to chronicle a more deplorable event, than that which was enacted in our city on Tuesday last. What rendered it particularly lamentable, was, that the theatre of this bloody tragedy, was the hall of the public justice.

In the month of April last, it will be remembered that a rencounter took place between Mr. Frederick P. Hall and Mr. John Kirby, both respectable citizens of this county, in which the latter received several severe wounds from a pistol in the hands of Mr. Hall. Kirby recovered from his injuries, and Hall was bound over for trial at the Fall Term of the Circuit Court.

On the day of trial, the parties met at the Court House. Mr. Hall prayed a continuance of the case, which was granted, upon which Mr. Kirby was seen to thrust his hand into his pocket, and attempt to draw his pistol. To prevent this, Newton L. Whitfield, Esq., seized him by the arm, and in the struggle which followed, the weapon of Mr. Kirby exploded in his pocket. The ball entered his thigh, severing the femoral artery, passing down it, escaped and entered the

leg of Mr. Whitfield. Mr. Kirby died in a few minutes, from the loss of blood. Mr. Whitfield's wound is not considered a dangerous one. Mr. Kirby's son, on seeing his father fall, and supposing him shot by Mr. Hall, drew a pistol and fired at Hall, who was standing near the Judge. The ball flew wide of its mark, however, and struck the foot of a jurymen, fortunately without injuring him.

The scene which follows, beggars description. The Court was in the utmost confusion. The unfortunate deceased lay weltering in his blood, with his son weeping over him, while horror was depicted in the faces of all present at the awful scene.

Mr. Whitfield's conduct is deserving of commendation, as it was his desire to prevent the outrage he apprehended. We learn that he is doing well.—Tuscaloosa Observer, Oct. 6th.

Go it, Bob-Tail.

A specimen of the genus "Toosfer," was found by Captain in the engine room of this boat while lying at Louisville, one fine morning in June. The captain inquired what he was doing there.

"Have you seen Capt. Perry?" was the interrogative response.

"Don't know him, and can't tell what that has to do with your being in my engine room," replied the captain, angrily.

"Hold on that's just what I was getting at. You see Capt. Perry asked me to take a drink, and so I did; I knew that I wanted to drink, or I shouldn't have been so very dry. So Captain Perry and I, went to the bail—Captain Perry, was putting in some extras on one toe. I sang out, 'Go it Captain Perry if you bust your biler!' With that a man steps up to me, and says 'he, Look here stranger, you must leave.' Says I, 'What must I, a bigger crowd than this, and made more noise than this, and didn't leave, nuther.' With that he took the seat of the breeches—and I left.

"As I was shoving down the street, I met a lady—I knew she was a lady by a remark she made. Says she, 'Youngman I reckon you'll go home with me, politeness wouldn't let me refuse, and so I went. I'd been in the house but a minute, when I heard considerable of a knocking at the door. I know'd the chap wanted to get in whoever he was, or he wouldn't have kept up such a tremendous racket. By and by says a voice, 'Ef you don't open, I'll bust in the door.' And he did. I put on a bold face, and says I, 'Stranger, does this woman belong to you?' Says he, 'She does.' 'Then,' says I, 'she's a lady. I think from all that I have seen of her.'"

"With that he came at me with a pistol in one hand and a bowie-knife in the other, and being a little pressed for room, I jumped through the window, leaving the bigger portion of my coat tail. As I was streaking it down town with the fragment fluttering to the breeze, I met a friend. I knew he was a friend, by a remark that he made. Says he, 'Go it bob-tail, he's gainin' on you.' And that's the way I happened in your engine room. I'm a good swimmer, cap-tain, but do excuse me, if you please, from taking the water.—Louisville Journal.

One way to Fight a Duct

A Scotch major who had been so skillful with a sword as to fight several duels, with repeated success, but who, on account of his extreme desire for quarrelling, and his boasted courage, was deserted and despised by his brother officers, came one evening to a large company. There happened to be present a Yankee, an officer of the same regiment which was there stationed. He related among other things the failure of a certain expedition in which he had the misfortune to be wounded. That was because you were all a rascally set of cowards, observed the major.

"You are a liar?" said the Yankee.

The company started. The Scotchman looked down upon him, with as much contempt as Goliath did upon David, and immediately asked, 'Are you a man to meet me?'

'Yes,' replied the Yankee, 'at any time and at any place you please, only with the proviso that we meet without seconds.'

Well, then, to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock, at ———

The company present attempted

to dissuade the Yankos, telling him that the major had every advantage where he had none, and he had better compromise the matter ere he should have cause to regret his rashness, but still he persisted. The next morning the Yankee repaired to the place somewhat before the appointed hour, armed with a large musket. Shortly after the major made his appearance with a brace of pistols and sword. Before he had advanced for the Yankee, in an austere tone, bid him stop or he would blow his brains out.

The major, struck with amazement at his unexpected stratagem, reluctantly obeyed, expostulated with him on the injustice of such ungentlemanly proceedings. The Yankee was implacable, and determined to punish him for past conduct, and the abuse he had himself received.

"Lay down your sword and pistols," says he, (still presenting the musket,) 'and to the right about face—march!'

The poor major was again under the necessity of obeying and uttered a volley of curses against his stars, passively submitted. The Yankee then quietly took possession of his arms.

"This base, 'tis cowardly, thus to disarm me of all defence!" says the major.

"No," replied his fellow combatant, 'I will deal honorably with you; there, take my musket (throwing it towards him) and defend your life!'

He, quite incensed, seized the musket with a mixture of exultation and precipitate vengeance, and rushing forward, demanded his arms or he should blow him to hell! "Blow away and be d—d!" says the Yankee.

Provoked at such unparalled insolence, in a fit of frenzy, he drew the trigger. But, alas! the musket had not been charged!

The glory of our braggadocio was so sullied, and his feelings so mortally wounded by this indignity, that he sold his commission and left the place.

Terrible Steam Boat Explosion and Loss of Life.

We observe from the New Orleans papers that there has been another one of those terrible explosions on the Mississippi which have for a long time been so destructive of human life on the "Father of Waters." The following account we take from the Delta:

"The steamboat Brilliant, Capt. Hart, left her wharf at the head of Contrecoeur, on Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock, for Bayou Sara and the intermediate landings, and had proceeded up the river as far as Bayou Goula, yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, when she exploded her second starboard boiler, which carried away her main cabin, and everything forward of the boilers, making a complete wreck of the boat above the hull. Capt. Hart stated that he had from eighty to one hundred deck hands and firemen on board at the time the explosion took place. After the accident he could not find more than twenty-five. The number of passengers on board he could not ascertain, but thinks the loss must be very great.

"The Brilliant was just casting off from the landing below Bayou Goula, when the explosion took place. The hands belonging to the boat, numbering nearly one hundred, were eating breakfast. One of them states that immediately after the explosion he saw a great number in the water, most of whom were swept away by the current and were drowned. The mate retained the names of about eighty of those known to be on board, and it is said that there were fifteen or twenty missing, whose names could not be ascertained. About thirty only of all the deck hands were known to be saved. How many passengers were lost could not be ascertained. There were supposed to be about thirty altogether in the cabin and on deck. The chamber maid states that none of the lady passengers were lost.

"The Natchez No. 2 was in sight of the Brilliant at the time of the explosion, and Captain Leathers went immediately to her assistance. Most of the passengers went on board the Natchez, and were taken by her to Baton Rouge. Capt. Hart remained on his boat. The Montgomery brought down several of the officers of the Brilliant, and four or five of her crew, but none of the passengers. Mr. Cotton, the clerk, who was badly scalded, was put ashore at Dr. Stone's plantation from the Montgomery.

"The landing at which the explosion occurred is the same one at which the Brilliant collapsed a few last spring.

Revolution in Mexico—The Patriot Victorious.

The steamship Yacht arrived at New Orleans on the 29th ultimo, bringing the startling news of a revolution in that part of Mexico bordering on the Rio Grande. We prepare the following synopsis of the news, from letters and accounts published in the Brownsville, *Rio Bravo*, of the 24th ult.

The Patriot forces are commanded by Col. Don Jose Maria J. Calvajal, and already number nearly a thousand men. His plan and pronouncements are extensively circulated throughout the Republic, adopting the twelve articles of the Guerrero Patriots, as found below.

The movement says the *Rio Bravo* looks truly formidable, and is regarded by the Mexican Government.

The reasons set forth for this movement are thus given:

The subscribers, all citizens of the city of Guerrero, in the State of Tamaulipas, convinced that the national representation, has paid no attention to the repeated petitions which they have sent to that sovereignty, through the corresponding sources, for the abolishment of prohibitions and the reduction of the tariff; the protections due to stop the depredations of the Indians, already insupportable, as well as the oppression they suffer, owing to the restriction, together with the hostility of the barbarians, are the complete destruction, of not only those who speak, but of the whole frontier, have decided and resolved to sustain with their arms the contents of the following articles.

1. The permanent troops shall be expelled, the territory of the State, as being pernicious, oppressive and useless.

2. The citizen is inviolable in the enjoyment of his rights and property, and in the use of his opinions; the judicial power shall be sustained in the free exercise of its functions, and nothing shall be taken by the liberating forces without payment for the same.

3. As a guaranty of the rights and sovereignty of the States, a reformation of the federal constitution is required, respecting to the States all the powers and enjoyments not granted to the General Government.

4. The national representation, at least in the Senate, shall be equal, or by States, and elected popularly, abolishing the power of the Executive to appoint Senators.

5. The abolishment of prohibitions, and the reduction of import duties on foreign merchandise is required, and the duties imposed shall not be over forty per cent, *ad valorem*.

6. The heavy penalties applied to smuggling which makes it a criminal offence, imposing absurd fines shall be abolished; the loss of the goods, without further responsibility is enough, and from the product of this, a fund shall be created, for the exclusive, and sacred purpose of making war upon the savages.

7. The introduction of groceries shall be permitted on the frontier of the Rio Bravo free of duty for five years.

8. For the foreign commerce, a frontier custom-house shall be established at the town of Reynosa.

9. The towns seconding this plan, subject themselves to the authorities of the respective States that may second the same.

10. This movement is eminently national and liberal; consequently the states and towns that may adopt the same, shall be sustained by liberating forces.

11. A portion of said forces shall be permanently destined to carry on hostilities against the barbarians, until the complete pacification of the frontier States.

12. These towns will not lay down their arms until the contents of the eleven preceding propositions be granted and realized. If the general Government should be obstinate in refusing the armed petition of this frontier, containing all the wants of the whole nation, the States adopting this plan will organize a provisional government, laying aside all idea of secession or annexation, and that in order that this plan may have the necessary publicity, this meeting has resolved to address the same to the illustrious ayuntamiento, being the body of this city, leaving to their consideration and deliberation the manner in which they will promulgate it.

J. M. CANALES,
J. M. GONZALEZ, &c.

A PRAYER CUT SHORT.—Parson B. was truly a pious man, and at the long graces which usually followed the meals, he and the whole family reverently knelt, except the Parson's brother, who, except his back to the table and overlooking the garden. One day, it was summer time, the parson was unusually favored; not appearing to notice the fidgety movements of his brother, who kept twisting about, until, finding no end to the thanks, he broke in with—

"Cut it short, Parson—cut it short; the cows in the garden playing—l with the cabbage."

The interruption, though irreverent, was well-timed, and the cows were driven off.

Charge of Judge Kane.

It having been decided by the District Attorney to send before the Grand Jury, bills against the persons bound over for treason, who were engaged in the late negro outrage in Pennsylvania, Judge Kane thought it best to lay down the law to the Jury, that they might fully understand the nature of treason.

The Judge, after summing up the circumstances connected with the affair, and declaring that he has endeavored to keep his mind perfectly unbiased as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoners, proceeds to give the definition of the word treason as defined by the Constitution of the United States—"levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." The term "levying war" embraces, not merely the act of formal or declared war, but any combination forcibly to prevent or to oppose the execution or enforcement of a provision of the Constitution, or of a public statute, if accompanied or followed by an act of forcible opposition in pursuance of such combination.

He says there must have been conspiring together to oppose the law, or actual force must have been used, or it cannot be made treason. He says:

The highest, or at least the direct proof of the combining may be found in the declared purposes of the individual party before the outbreak; or it may be derived from the proceedings of meetings, in which he took part openly, or which he either prompted or made effective by his countenance or sanction—commanding, counselling and instigating forcible resistance to the law. I speak, of course, of a conspiring to resist a law, not the mere limited purpose to violate it, or to prevent its application and enforcement in a particular case, or against a particular individual. The combination must be directed against the law itself.

But such direct proof of this element of the offence is not legally necessary to establish its existence. The concert of purpose may be deduced from the concerted action itself, or it may be inferred from fact occurring at the time, or afterwards as well as before.

Besides this, there must be some act of violence, as the result or consequence of the combining. But here again, it is not necessary to prove that the individual accused was a direct, personal actor in the violence. If he was present, directing, aiding, abetting, counselling, or countenancing it, he is, in law, guilty of the forcible act. Nor is even his personal presence indispensable. Though he is absent at the time of its actual perpetration, yet if he directed the act, devised or knowingly furnished the means for carrying it into effect, or instigated others to perform it, he shares their guilt. In treason there are no accessories.

It is declared in the article of the constitution which I have already cited, that no person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on the confession in open court. This and the corresponding language in the act of Congress of the 20th April, 1790, seems to refer to the proofs on the trial and not to the preliminary hearing before the committing magistrate, or the proceedings before the grand inquest. There can be no conviction until after arraignment on bill found. The previous action in the case is not a trial, and cannot convict, and what can be the evidence or the number of witnesses. I understand this to have been the opinion entertained by Chief Justice Marshall, in *Bar's Trial*, 1861; and though it differs from that expressed by Judge Field, in the *Indictment of Fries*, 1861, *Whart. Am. St. Tr.*, 450, I feel authorized to recommend it to you, as within the terms of the constitution, and involving no injustice to the accused.

I have only to add, that treason against the United States may be committed by any one resident or sojourning within its territory, or under the protection of its laws, whether he be a citizen or an alien. *Frost, C. L.*, 182, 5. 1 Hale 59, 60, 62. 1 Hawk, ch. 17, section 5, Kel. 25.

Besides the crime of treason, which I have thus noticed, there are offences of minor grades against the constitution and the State, some or other of which may be apparently established by the evidence that will come before you. Judge Kane also reads a severe lesson to that portion of the people who have advised resistance to the laws. He thinks this class embracing, not the respectable part of the community, but ignorant and degraded men, without political or social rights, instinctive of revolt. He denies that they represent the sentiment of Pennsylvania. *Mont. Atlas*.

Origin of Negroes.

It is said that the lower order of Brazilians entertain the following belief as to the original formation of the negroes:

"At the time," they say, "of the creation of Adam, satan looked on

and formed a man of clay, but everything he touched became black, and he determined to wash him white in Jordan. On his approach the river retired, and he had only time to push the black man on the wet sand, which wet the soles of his feet and palms of his hands, and accounts for the comparative whiteness of those parts. In a rage the devil struck his creation on the nose, by which the flatness of that organ was accomplished. The negro then begged for mercy as no blame could be attached to him, upon which the other, somewhat pacified, patted him on the head, and by the heat of his hand, curled his hair in the way it is seen at the present time."

The same Brazilians also believe that the monkey tribe are an inferior variety of the negro species—that they are gifted with the power of speech, but refuse to talk, in order to avoid being pressed into the service of the white men. The spread of labor, they say, is strong enough to make Jacko hold his tongue.

Gov. Collier and his appointments.

"A Democrat" in the *Advertiser & Gazette* of the 20th ult., arraigns the Governor for having appointed Lyman Gibbons, Esq., to the Judgeship of the sixth, and T. Reavis, Esq., to the Judgeship of seventh circuit. He says "there are very few in this country who have the temerity to deny that the will and wishes of the people ought to be consulted in making appointments calculated to effect their rights and their interests. In various recent appointments Governor Collier has disregarded the rule."

The instances particularized are those mentioned above. It is not true, as suggested by "A Democrat," that Judge Gibbons is "a Whig, and not a Southern Whig at that." He is a democrat, and if the newspapers of Mobile are to be relied on, the attended and addressed democratic State Rights meetings during the last summer canvass. If the *Advertiser*, or its correspondent doubts Judge G.'s democracy, and his acceptability to the party, as well as his competency for the Bench, they are referred to J. A. Campbell, P. Phillips, J. T. Taylor, Esqs., and other prominent members of the *Mobile bar*, who will show that "A Democrat" is mistaken.

In respect to Judge Reavis, he is nominally a Whig, but a most liberal one, with a Southern heart. He is a good lawyer and a gentleman, possessing the confidence of both parties of his own country, and as far as his acquaintance extends, elsewhere. The appointment of Judge R., we understand, was not asked by the Whig members of the bar; they named other individuals. If "A Democrat," or the *Advertiser*, desire to learn whether he is acceptable to the democracy of the circuit, we would refer them to Col. J. A. Winston, and Maj. J. C. Whitner, the democratic Senator and Representative of Sumter, and A. B. Clifton, of Pickens, who will disprove the charge against Gov. C. of disregarding public opinion.

We understand the testimonials in favor of Chancellor Turner's appointment were so strong to be disregarded. They came from almost the entire bar of the Tennessee valley. In fact there was no diversity of opinion in that quarter upon the subject.

In the appointment of Commissioners to examine the Bank of Mobile and the Southern Bank of Alabama, the Governor has according to precedent, appointed two democrats and one Whig.

We could not have deigned to notice "A Democrat," had it not been for the modest, yet effective endorsement of his article, by our friend, the editor of the *Advertiser*. We cannot imagine why this ill-timed and groundless attack is made upon Gov. C. We are quite sure that he is indifferent to it, and it cannot move him in the least from what he regards the line of duty. He is not *opposed* for further favors. He has been frequently heard to say that he neither seeks nor expects anything further in the way of preferment, either from the Legislature or the people. We make this remark merely to relieve some of our aspirants of doubt.

The democratic party has also threatened more from the dissections of its members, than from the appointment of a Whig officer and a democrat to the office still more in this way. It is more proper to say that during the administration of Governor Fitzpatrick, an appointment as many Whigs as Democrats were made. In electing to the Bench, the Legislature has rarely made political opinions a test, and if such an exclusive test was applied in such cases it would be a most powerful remedy.

I may be, if "A Democrat" had examined certain papers in the "Executive Office," he might have avoided the unpleasant feeling of having done injustice to the Governor. However, this may be, it cannot do "A Democrat" and all others in the same category, any harm to consult the presidential motto of Col. Crockett, "Be sure you are right then go ahead." *Tusculum Observer*.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1851.

WILLIAM P. DAVIS, announces himself as a candidate for Representative of Benton county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

ASA SKELTON, Esq., requests us to announce him as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

JAMES VANSANDT, requests us to announce him as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

S. B. WHITE, requests us to announce his name as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

We are requested by Mr. Wagner to state that the exercises of this school will begin on Monday next.

Our Hon. Senators Kiser and Clemens will please accept our thanks for valuable Public Documents.

Circuit Court.

Our Circuit Court will begin its Fall Term next Monday, 21st instant—Judge Slocum to preside.

Tennessee.

The Legislature of Tennessee convened on the 9th inst. Mr. M. R. Hunt, of Gibson, was elected speaker of the Senate, and Jonathan Stokes, of Wilson, was elected speaker of the House. Clerks elected—House organized and ready for business at the last accounts.

GOREY'S LADY'S BOOK for October is before us, and we consider it useless to reiterate again and again the eminent position it occupies in the judgment of our most critical lovers of Literature. Suffice it to say that its engravings are superbly magnificent, and particularly that of "Memory."

Who can wonder at the success with which this Periodical has met, after a careful and impartial perusal of its contents? No one, we suppose.

The Cotton Crop.

We commenced the other day with a gentleman who had just returned from a tour through Western Georgia, West Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and South Alabama; and he gave it as his opinion that the cotton crop, through this entire region, would be a very short one. In some sections the crop had suffered from the depredations of the army and boll worms; in others from the army grass hoppers, in some from hail storms, and very generally from the drought. From all he had seen and learned of the shortness of the crop, he expressed the opinion that the price must inevitably rise, and that no sane man, acquainted with the facts, unless compelled to do so, would sell his cotton for less than 12 or 13 cents.

Georgia Elections.

Nothing official has been received. The result will be about as we feared. The Whig party, under the more recent popular and delusive name of Constitutional Union is triumphant. The one *Southern* says Cobb's majority will be overwhelming. The *Athens Intelligencer* gives the result as far as heard from in sixty counties—majority for Cobb 12,755.

Subsiding "at all hazards and to the last extremity" seems to be the order of the day.

Since writing the above we have received the *Atlanta Journal* containing the following:

At a late hour of the evening, a fire broke out in the city of Washington, to have his left arm amputated between the wrist and elbow, in consequence of great inflammation proceeding from a slight injury in the hand. The operation is said to have been skillfully performed, and his health is now improving.

One of the wonders of the age is a Pagan Temple in a christian land. The Chinese have erected a temple in California for their peculiar worship. America is truly the land of liberty, the abode of freedom—freedom of thought, of speech, of action—a land where every man may worship God, or anything else he pleases, under his own vine and fig tree, and none may molest or make him afraid.

The *Lowndes County Intelligencer* says that Mr. E. J. Smith, of that County, had his Gun House and two valuable negroes destroyed by fire on the 29th ult. The negroes were packing down the ginned cotton in the pick room, and were unable to escape. Mr. Smith's loss is estimated at two or three thousand dollars.

The Baptists of Cross River Association have become aroused upon the subject of education, and have resolved to build up a male school of high order, in Talladega. This speaks well for the Baptists; they have ever had the means and now they manifest the

2291 immigrants from Europe arrived at New York on Monday and Tuesday, the 29th and 30th ult.

Col. William Garrett our quondam countyman and present amiable, jolly and deservedly popular Secretary of State will not be a candidate for re-election.

True Bills for treason have been found against five white men and twenty-seven negroes, who were engaged in the Christiana outrage.

At the present, the water in the Alabama River is so exceedingly low that *rales* have run up enormously, even to two dollars and fifty cents a barrel on flour!

Mr. John Kirby, jr., who discharged a pistol at Hall, in the Court room in Tusculooa, when he saw his father fall, supposing him to have been shot by Hall, has been examined before a magistrate and discharged.

We learn from some of the Bar, who were in attendance upon the recent term of the Cherokee Circuit Court, that the Venue in the case of the State vs. Campbell, has been changed to DeKalb county.

Capt. A. S. HENRY, son of Patrick Henry, has publicly announced his intention to act no more in concert with the Whig party. The affiliation of this party North with the abolitionists, has disgusted the Captain, and he has renounced them forever.

The Commissioners have advertised their readiness to open books at Montgomery, on the first Monday in November, for subscription to stock in the Alabama and Florida Railroad—Montgomery and Pensacola are the termini—Charter for fifty years.

The Tusculooa Monitor says, the University opened with 100 students, a larger number than has ever been in attendance on the first day of the term. Fifty one new students have been admitted, and others are arriving daily—so much for the recent attacks of *sublimation* upon this Institution.

Rub gold it will shine brighter!

The Nashville Gazette has appealed to the Citizens of Nashville to raise a subscription to purchase, for Kossuth, a home—a home on a liberal scale. This is sensible and will prove far more comfortable and gratifying to Kossuth than the vain glorious receptions usually given to distinguished patriots in our Atlantic Cities.

The forests of Maine and New Brunswick are suffering much from raging fires. The timber land, for miles in extent, has been burnt up—houses have been consumed—great damage done to crops and fences; and the city of St. Johns (N. B.) for three days, was so completely enveloped in smoke, as to almost exclude the light of the Sun.

Hon. Harry I. Thornton of this State, who was appointed not long since Commissioner of Land Office in California, was compelled on the 30th ult., in the city of Washington, to have his left arm

amputated between the wrist and elbow, in consequence of great inflammation proceeding from a slight injury in the hand. The operation is said to have been skillfully performed, and his health is now improving.

One of the wonders of the age is a Pagan Temple in a christian land. The Chinese have erected a temple in California for their peculiar worship. America is truly the land of liberty, the abode of freedom—freedom of thought, of speech, of action—a land where every man may worship God, or anything else he pleases, under his own vine and fig tree, and none may molest or make him afraid.

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will—success to the enterprise! *En passant*, are we never again to have a male school in our town.—Are our Trustees of the Male Academy going to turn a deaf ear to the voice of a "Citizen?"

Mr. E. Y. Parker, of Madison County, has exhibited one of the most astonishing implements of husbandry ever invented. He has dubbed it the "Planter" and according to the Huntsville Democrat, it performs five operations; it lays off, plants, scrapes, chops out and bars, two rows at a time, saving nearly 3-4 of the labor in its several operations. The use of this machine will place the cotton crop entirely under the control of the planter, as fifteen acres can be gone over in a day, by one man and horse. Judges who have examined the Planter believe it will fully answer the purpose for which it is designed.

Go to the great Agricultural Fair at Macon if you want to see it—Mr. Parker will be there with it and various other implements.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

To the Voters of Benton County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—At this advanced period of the present contest in choosing a member to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young, I tender you my services to fill that defect unsolicited and uncalculated, having my own consent, (which was not hard to obtain.) It may be a mystery to a considerable portion of the people of Benton county, what White's politics are or have heretofore been, to which I reply, they are now purely Southern rights, and ever have been founded on State Rights principles, actuated at all times against a semblance of submission principles tending to corruption or tyranny.—The first President that I voted for was Gen. Jackson, but opposed his reelection on the grounds that he meditated hostile movements against the State Rights party of S. Carolina, among whom I stood, cheek by jole, determined to wrest from the General Government the exercise of power oppressive on the Southern States—since which time, I voted for President on both sides. In matters pertaining to State and county, I have mostly supported democratic measures, although I have been ranked on the Whig list, to which I had no objection in its literal meaning, (one who is a friend to his country,) but as to admit all the principles which characterize that party, I protest against the assertion. I am, fellow-citizens, of that party which are always jealous of their rights, unswerving, and ever ready to resist any measure destructive of those religious liberties bequeathed to us by our illustrious forefathers. I therefore, fellow citizens, hazard the issue of success from a consideration that my principles are congenial to a majority of the good people of Benton county; and as it respects my qualification to serve you in the Legislature, I leave it to your own judgment and discretion, the only true and correct criterion by which this particular can be obtained.

I am, Fellow-citizens, yours with sentiments of respect,
S. B. WHITE.

October 12, 1851.

German Agriculture. Each German has his house, his orchard, his roadside trees, so laden with fruit, that if he did not carefully prop up and tie the together, and in many places hold the boughs together with wooden clamps, they would be torn asunder by their own weight. He has his own plot, his plot of mangold, turnip, or hay, for potatoes, for hemp, &c. He is his own master, and he, therefore, and every branch of his family, has the strongest motive for constant exertion. You see the effect of this in his industry and his economy.

In Germany nothing is lost.—The produce of the trees and the cows is carried to market; much fruit is dried for winter use. You see strings of them hanging from their chamber windows in the sun. The cows are kept up for the greater part of the year, and every green thing is collected for them. Every little nook, where the grass grows by road side, and river, and brook, is carefully cut with the sickle, and carried home on the heads of the women and children in baskets, or tied in large cloths. Nothing of any kind that can possibly be made of any use is lost; weeds, nettles, hay, the very goose grass in waste places, is cut and taken for the cows. You see the little children standing in the streets of the villages, in the streams which generally run down them, busy washing those weeds before they are given to the cattle.

They carefully collect the leaves of the marsh grass, carefully cut their potatoe tops for them, and even if other things fall, gather green leaves from the woodlands. One cannot help thinking continually of the enormous waste upon such things in England—of vast means and now they manifest the

road-sides, in the opening of plantations, in lanes, in church yards, where grass from year to year springs and dies, but which if carefully cut, would maintain many thousand cows for the poor.

CONSULATE OF THE U. STATES, HAVANA, Sept. 16, 1851. To the Editor of the Republic.

Sir: In your weekly issue of the 28th ultimo you do me the justice to object to my condemnation with out a hearing, and to say that I am probably able to explain, to the satisfaction of my countrymen, my omission to act relative to the execution of the prisoners who were shot here on the 16th August.

I do not doubt that I shall satisfy every impartial mind that I am undeserving censure, and that I had no opportunity of doing anything in behalf of the unfortunate men who met so sad a fate.

I reside about four miles from this place, and, not being well on the morning of the 16th, did not reach my office till some time after ten o'clock, when, for the first time, I heard of the capture of about fifty of the men who had come with Lopez to this island in the steamer Pamparo. I at the same time heard that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty, condemned, ordered to be executed, the order for their execution sent forward, and that they were about being removed from the harbor, where they were, to the place of execution.

Shortly afterwards, the American residing here, who, it is said, called on me, came and mentioned the subject to me, when I said to him that it was too late, and that I could do nothing—that I should not have time to get permission and see the prisoners. Of this I felt perfectly satisfied at the time, and have since been confirmed in this opinion by the highest authority in the island, who informed me that the execution, which had already been ordered before I reached the city, would not have been postponed for me to have an interview with the prisoners, inasmuch as all I could have asked to be permitted to do had already been done by a gentleman known to some of the prisoners, and for whom they had sent.

Soon after the American referred to left my office, I received the information that a gentleman known to some of the prisoners had been sent for by them, and to him they had delivered the articles and messages they desired to be conveyed to their friends. It was but a short time afterwards that I sent to the palace of the Governor and Captain-General, and heard that the prisoners had then been executed.

You will thus see that I had no time to act, and that it was not in my power to do any thing for the unfortunate men who had been induced to invade Cuba with the expectation that they would find the whole island in a state of revolution, and that they would be received with open arms by the whole native population at least.

The charge of indifference to the dreadful condition of such a number of men, the bitterest enemy I have on earth will not believe; and all must believe it a base falsehood and an unfounded calumny.

It were allowable on such an occasion, I would most solemnly declare before God that, in my judgement, at the time and under the circumstances, it was not in my power either to have an interview with the prisoners, or to have done any thing on their behalf.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
A. F. OWEN.

Moving a Mountain.

The Bible tells us that if we have faith we shall remove mountains as if the moving of mountains were the last of physical impossibilities. But if we believe what the Hungarian Gazette, quoted by a Geneva correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser says, there is a mountain in Transylvania which has moved itself. It seems that on the 12th of August last—by the way, that was the very day the great earthquake occurred in Italy—the mountain "Gelesta," in the county of Clausenburg, Transylvania, moved towards the "Venyikes"—both mountains being from eight hundred to one thousand feet in height. The town of "Monyorkezek," which was, before the movement, an hour's walk from the last named mountain, is now scarcely eighty paces distant from it, having been moved with the terrible movement, and is threatened momentarily with burial. This movement lasted from the afternoon of the 12th to the noon of the 15th.—It occasioned incalculable losses; all the plains at the foot and around the moved mountain, with their un-gathered harvest, being ruined.—In their places now appear rocks of great height, and the features of the landscape are entirely changed. No one of the old owners can recognize his fields. Waters have broken out in the whole vicinity, which is converted into a rocky marsh. The population of the village, some four or five hundred fled to their next neighbors.

Sixty custom is the powerful magistrate of man's life, let men, by all means, endeavor to retain good customs.

Revolution in Mexico—The Patriot Victorious.

The steamship Yacht arrived at New Orleans on the 29th ultimo, bringing the startling news of a revolution in that part of Mexico bordering on the Rio Grande. We prepare the following synopsis of the news, from letters and accounts published in the Brownsville, Rio Bravo, of the 24th ult.

The Patriot forces are commanded by Col. Don Jose Maria J. Calvaraj, and already number nearly a thousand men. His plan and pronouncements are extensively circulated throughout the Republic, adopting the twelve articles of the Guerrero Patriots, as found below.

The movement says the Rio Bravo looks truly formidable, and is so regarded by the Mexican Government.

The reasons set forth for this movement are thus given:

The subscribers, all citizens of the city of Guerrero, in the State of Tamaulipas, convinced that the national representation, has paid no attention to the repeated petitions which they have sent to that sovereignty, through the corresponding sources, for the abolition of prohibitions and the reduction of the tariff; the protections due to stop the depredations of the Indians, already insupportable, as well as the oppression they suffer, owing to the restriction together with the hostility of the barbarians, are the complete destruction, of not only those who speak, but of the whole frontier, have decided and resolved to sustain with their arms the contents of the following articles.

1st. The permanent troops shall be expelled, the territory of the State, as being pernicious, oppressive and useless.

2. The citizen is inviolable in the enjoyment of his rights and property, and in the use of his opinions; the judicial power shall be sustained in the free exercise of its functions, and nothing shall be taken by the liberating forces without payment for the same.

3. As a guaranty of the rights and sovereignty of the States, a reformation of the federal constitution is required, respecting to the States all the powers and enjoyments not granted to the General Government.

4. The national representation, or at least in the Senate, shall be equal, or by States, and elected popularly, abolishing the power of the Executive to appoint Senators.

5. The abolition of prohibitions, and the reduction of import duties on foreign merchandise is required, and the duties imposed shall not be over forty per cent, ad valorem.

6. The heavy penalties applied to smuggling which makes it a criminal offence, imposing absurd fines shall be abolished; the loss of the goods, without further responsibility is enough, and from the product of this, a fund shall be created, for the exclusive, and sacred purpose of making war upon the savages.

7. The introduction of groceries shall be permitted on the frontier of the Rio Bravo free of duty for five years.

8. For the foreign commerce, a frontier custom-house shall be established at the town of Reynosa.

9. The towns seconding this plan, subject themselves to the authorities of the respective States that may second the same.

10. This movement is eminently national and liberal; consequently the states and towns that may adopt the same, shall be sustained by liberating forces.

11. A portion of said forces shall be permanently destined to carry on hostilities against the barbarians, until the complete pacification of the frontier States.

12. These towns will not lay down their arms until the contents of the eleven preceding propositions be granted and realized. If the general Government should be obstinate in refusing the armed petition of this frontier, containing all the wants of the whole nation, the States adopting this plan will organize a provisional government, laying aside all idea of secession or annexation, and that in order that this plan may have the necessary publicity, this meeting has resolved to address the same to the illustrious assembly, being the body of this city, leaving to their consideration and deliberation the manner in which they will promulgate it.

J. M. CANALE, J. M. GONZALES, &c.

A PRAYER CUT SHORT.—Parson B. was truly a pious man, and at the long graces which usually followed the meals, he and the whole family reverently knelt, except the Parson's brother, who, being over much fat, usually stood with his back to the table and overlooking the garden. One day, it was summer time, the parson was unusually favored; not appearing to notice the fidgety movements of his brother, who kept twisting about, until, finding no end to the thanks, he broke in with—

"Cut it short, Parson—cut it short; the cows in the garden playing h—l with the cabbage."

The interruption, though irreverent, was well-timed, and the cows were driven out.

Charge of Judge Kane.

THE CHRISTIANA OUTRAGE.

It having been decided by the District Attorney to send before the Grand Jury, bills against the persons bound over for treason, who were engaged in the late negro outrage in Pennsylvania, Judge Kane thought it best to lay down the law to the Jury, that they might fully understand the nature of treason.

The Judge, after summing up the circumstances connected with the affair, and declaring that he has endeavored to keep his mind perfectly unbiased as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoners, proceeds to give the definition of the word, treason as defined by the Constitution of the United States—"levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." The term "levying war" embraces, not merely the act of formal or declared war, but any combination forcibly to prevent or to oppose the execution or enforcement of a provision of the Constitution, or of a public statute, if accompanied or followed by an act of forcible opposition in pursuance of such combination.

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But such direct proof of this element of the offence is not legally necessary to establish its existence. The concert of purpose may be deduced from the concerted action itself, or it may be inferred from fact occurring at the time, or afterwards as well as before.

Besides this, there must be some act of violence, as the result or consequence of the combining. But here again, it is not necessary to prove that the individual accused was a direct, personal actor in the violence. If he was present, directing, aiding, abetting, counselling, or countenancing it, he is, in law, guilty of the forcible act. Nor is even his personal presence indispensable. Though he is absent at the time of its actual perpetration, yet if he directed the act, devised or knowingly furnished the means for carrying it into effect, or instigated others to perform it, he shares their guilt. In treason there are no accessories.

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I have only to add that treason against the United States may be committed by any one resident or sojourning within its territory or under the protection of its laws, whether he be a citizen or an alien. Frost, C. L., 1863, 5, 1 Hale 59, 60, 62, 1 Hawk, ch. 17, section 5, Ket. 38.

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Judge Kane also reads a severe lesson to that portion of the people who have advised resistance to the laws. He thinks this class comprises, not the respectable part of the community, but ignorant and degraded men, without political or social rights, instinctive of revolt.

He denies that they represent the sentiment of Pennsylvania. *Mont. Atlas.*

Origin of Negroes.—It is said that the lower order of Brazilians entertain the following belief as to the original formation of the negroes:

"At the time," they say, "of the creation of Adam, satan looked on

and formed a man of clay, but everything he touched became black, and he determined to wash him white in Jordan. On his approach the river retired, and he had only time to push the black man on the wet sand, which wet the soles of his feet and palms of his hands, and accounts for the comparative whiteness of those parts. In a rage the devil struck his creation on the nose, by which the flatness of that organ was accomplished. The negro then begged for mercy as no blame could be attached to him, upon which the other, somewhat pacified, put him on the head, and by the heat of his hand, curled his hair in the way it is seen at the present time."

The same Brazilians also believe that the monkey tribe are an inferior variety of the negro species—that they are gifted with the power of speech, but refuse to talk, in order to avoid being pressed into the service of the white men. The dread of labor, they say, is strong enough to make Jocko hold his tongue.

Gov. Collier and his appointments.—"A Democrat" in the Advertiser & Gazette of the 20th ult., arraigns the Governor for having appointed Lyman Gibbons, Esq., to the Judgeship of the sixth, and T. Keavis, Esq., to the Judgeship of seventh circuit. He says "there are very few in this country who have the tenacity to deny that the will and wishes of the people ought to be consulted in making appointments calculated to effect their rights and their interests. In various recent appointments Governor Collier has disregarded the rule."

The instances particularized are those mentioned above. It is not true, as supposed by "A Democrat," that Judge Gibbons is "a whig, and not a Democrat," and if the newspapers of Mobile are to be relied on the attended and addressed democratic State Rights meetings during the last summer canvass. If the Advertiser, or its correspondent doubts Judge G.'s democracy, and his acceptability to the party, as well as his competency for the bench, they are referred to J. A. Campbell, P. Phillips, J. T. Taylor, Esqs., and other prominent members of the Mobile bar, who will show that "A Democrat" is mistaken.

In respect to Judge Keavis, he is nominally a whig, but a most liberal one, with a Southern heart. He is a good lawyer and a gentleman, possessing the confidence of both parties of his own country, and so far as his acquaintance extends elsewhere. The appointment of Judge K., we understand, was not asked by the whig members of the bar; they named other individuals. If "A Democrat," or the Advertiser, desire to learn whether he is acceptable to the democracy of the circuit, we would refer them to Col. J. A. Winston, and Maj. J. C. Whitner, the democratic Senator and Representative of Sumter, and A. B. Clithrell, of Pickens, who will disprove the charge against Gov. C. of disregarding public opinion.

We understand the testimonials in favor of Chancellor Townes' appointment were too strong to be disregarded. They came from almost the entire bar of the Tennessee valley. In fact there was no diversity of opinion in that quarter upon the subject.

In the appointment of Commissioners to examine the Bank of Mobile and the Southern Bank of Alabama, the Governor has according to precedent, appointed two democrats and one whig.

We should not have deemed it noticed "A Democrat," had it not been for the modest, yet effective indorsement of his article, by our friend, the editor of the Advertiser. We cannot imagine why this ill-timed and groundless attack is made upon Gov. C. We are quite sure that he is indifferent to it, and it cannot move him in the least from what he regards the line of duty. He has been frequently heard to say that he neither seeks nor expects anything further in the way of preferment, either from the Legislature, or the people. We make this remark merely to relieve some of our aspirants' doubts.

The democratic party has collected immediately, more than the 100 signatures of its members, from the appointment of a whig to office, and seem disposed to still more in this way. It is more prospective than have the administrative classes (Fitzpatrick), and appears to have many whigs as its successors. In elections to the bench, the Legislature has rarely made political opinions a test, and if such an exclusive test was applied in such cases it would react most powerfully.

I may be, if "A Democrat" had examined certain papers in the "Executive Office," he might have avoided the unpleasant feeling of having done injustice to the Governor. However, this may be, it cannot do "A Democrat" and all others in the same category, any harm to consult the prudent motto of Col. Crockett, "Be sure you are right then go ahead."

Tusculooza Observer.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1851.

WILLIAM P. DAVIS, announces himself as a candidate for Representative of Benton county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

ASA SKELTON, Esq., requests us to announce him as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

JAMES VANSANDT, requests us to announce him as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

S. B. WHITE, requests us to announce his name as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

We are requested by Mr. Wagner to state that the exercises of this school will begin on Monday next.

Our Hon. Senators KINO and CLEMENS will please accept our thanks for valuable Public Documents.

Circuit Court.—Our Circuit Court will begin its Fall Term next Monday, 21st inst.—Judge SNODGRASS to preside.

Tennessee.—The Legislature of Tennessee convened on the 6th inst. Mr. M. R. Hume, of Gibson, was elected speaker of the Senate, and JONAS STOKES, of Wilson, was elected speaker of the House. Clerks elected—House organized and ready for business at the last accounts.

Gorey's Lady's Book for October is before us, and we consider it useless to reiterate again and again the eminent position it occupies in the judgment of our most critical lovers of Literature. Suffice it to say that its engravings are superbly magnificent, and particularly that of "Memory."

Who can wonder at the success with which this Periodical has met, after a careful and impartial perusal of its contents? No one, we suppose.

The Cotton Crop.—We commenced the other day with a gentleman who had just returned from a tour through Western Georgia, West Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and South Alabama; and he gave us his opinion that the cotton crop, through this entire region, would be a very short one.

In some sections the crop had suffered from the depredations of the army and boll worm; in others from the army grass hopper, in some from hail storms, and very generally from the drought. From all he had seen and learned of the shortness of the crop, he expressed the opinion that the price must inevitably rise, and that no sane man, acquainted with the facts, unless compelled to do so, would sell his cotton for less than 12 or 14 cents.

Georgia Elections.—Nothing official has been received. The result will be about as feared. The Whig party, under the more recent popular and delusive name Constitutional Union, triumphed. The once Southern says Gold's majority will be overwhelming. The Atlanta Intelligencer gives the result as follows: heard from in sixty counties—majority for Cobb 12,755.

Submission "at all hazards and to the last extremity," seems to be the order of the day.

Since writing the above we have received the Atlanta Journal containing the following:

At the late election, October 1st, 1851, the Whig party, under the more recent popular and delusive name Constitutional Union, triumphed. The once Southern says Gold's majority will be overwhelming. The Atlanta Intelligencer gives the result as follows: heard from in sixty counties—majority for Cobb 12,755.

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2291 immigrants from Europe arrived at New York on Monday and Tuesday, the 29th and 30th ult.

Col. William Garrett our quondam countyman and present amiable, jolly and deservedly popular Secretary of State will not be a candidate for re-election.

True Bills for treason have been found against five white men and twenty-seven negroes, who were engaged in the Christiana outrage.

At the present, the water in the Alabama River is so exceedingly low that rates have run up enormously, even to two dollars and fifty cents a barrel on flour!

Mr. John Kirby, Jr., who discharged a pistol at Hall, in the Court room in Tusculooza, when he saw his father fall, supposing him to have been shot by Hall, has been examined before a magistrate and discharged.

We learn from some of the bar, who were in attendance upon the recent term of the Cherokee Circuit Court, that the Venue in the case of the State ex. Campbell, has been changed to DeKalb county.

Capt. A. S. HENRY, son of Patrick Henry, has publicly announced his intention to act no more in concert with the Whig party. The affiliation of this party North with the abolitionists, has disgusted the Captain, and he has renounced them forever.

The Commissioners have advertised their readiness to open books at Montgomery, on the 1st Monday in November, for subscription to stock in the Alabama and Florida Railroad—Montgomery and Pensacola are the termini.—Charter for fifty years.

The Tusculooza Monitor says, the University opened with 100 students, a larger number than has ever been in attendance on the first day of the term. Fifty-one new students have been admitted, and others are arriving daily—so much for the recent attacks of submission upon this institution.

Rub good gold it will shine brighter!

The Nashville Gazette has appealed to the Citizens of Nashville to raise a subscription to purchase, for Kossuth, a home—a home on a liberal scale. This is sensible and will prove far more comfortable and gratifying to Kossuth than the vain glorious receptions usually given distinguished patriots in our Atlantic Cities.

The forests of Maine and New Brunswick are suffering much from raging fires. The timber land, for miles in extent, has been burnt up—houses have been consumed—great damage done to crops and fences; and the city of St. Johns (N. B.) for three days, was completely enveloped in smoke, as to almost exclude the light of the sun.

Hon. Harry I. Thornton of this State, who was appointed not long since Commissioner of Land Claims in California, was compelled on the 30th ult., in the city of Washington, to have his left arm amputated between the wrist and elbow, in consequence of great inflammation proceeding from a slight injury in the hand. The operation is said to have been skillfully performed, and his health is now improving.

One of the wonders of the age is a Pagan Temple in a christian land. The Chinese have erected a temple in California for their peculiar worship. America is truly the land of liberty, the abode of freedom—freedom of thought, of speech, of action—a land where every man may worship God, or anything else he pleases—under his own vine and fig tree, and none shall molest or make him afraid!

The Lumbago County Whig says that Mr. E. J. Smith, of that County, had his Gun House and two valuable negroes destroyed by fire on the 26th ult. The negroes were picked up in the ginned cotton in the pick room, and were unable to escape. Mr. Smith's loss is estimated at two or three thousand dollars.

The Baptists of Coosa River Association have become aroused upon the subject of education, and have resolved to build up a male school of high order, in Tall.

One cannot help thinking continually of the enormous waste upon Baptists; they have ever had the such things in England—of vast means and now they manifest the quantities of grass on banks, by

will—success to the enterprise! En passant, are we never again to have a male school in our town.—Are our Trustees of the Male Academy going to turn a deaf ear to the voice of a "Citizen?"

Mr. E. Y. Parker, of Madison County, has exhibited one of the most astonishing emblems of husbandry ever invented. He has dubbed it the "Planter" and according to the Huntsville Democrat, it performs five operations; it lays off, plants, scrapes, chops out and bars, two rows at a time, saving nearly 3-4 of the labor in its several operations. The use of this machine will place the cotton crop entirely under the control of the planter, as fifteen acres can be gone over in a day, by one man and horse. Judges who have examined the Planter believe it will fully answer the purpose for which it is designed.

Go to the great Agricultural Fair at Macon if you want to see it.—Mr. Parker will be there with it and various other implements.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

To the Voters of Benton County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—At this advanced period of the present contest in choosing a member to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young, I tender you my services to fill that defect unsolicited and uncalled, having my own consent, (which was not hard to obtain.) It may be a mystery to a considerable portion of the people of Benton county, what White's politics are or have heretofore been, to which I reply, they are now purely Southern rights, and ever have been founded on State Rights principles, actuated at all times against a semblance of submission principles tending to corruption or tyranny.—The first President that I voted for was Gen. Jackson, but opposed his reelection on the grounds that he meditated the movements against the State Rights party of S. Carolina, among whom I stood, check by side, determined to wrest from the General Government the exercise of power oppressive on the Southern States—since which time, I voted for President on both sides.

In matters pertaining to State and county, I have mostly supported democratic measures, although I have been ranked on the Whig list, to which I had no objection in its literal meaning, (one who is a friend to his country,) but as to admit all the principles which characterize that party, I protest against the assertion. I am, fellow-citizens, of that party which are always jealous of their rights, unsullied, and ever ready to resist any measure destructive of those religious liberties so dear to us by our illustrious forefathers. I therefore, fellow citizens, hazard the issue of success, from a consideration that my principles are congenial to a majority of the good people of Benton county; and as it respects my qualification to serve you in the Legislature, I leave it to your own judgment and discretion, the only true and correct criterion by which this particular case can be obtained.

I am, fellow-citizens, yours with sentiments of respect,

S. B. WHITE.

October 12, 1851.

German Agriculture.

Each German has his house, his orchard, his roadside trees, so laden with fruit, that if he did not carefully prop up and tie together, and in many places hold the boughs together with wooden clamps, they would be torn asunder by their own weight. He has his corn plot, his plot of mangold wurzel, or hay, for potatoes, turneps, &c. He is his own master, and he, therefore, and every branch of his family, has the strongest motive for constant exertion. You see the effect of this in his industry and his economy.

In Germany nothing is lost.—The produce of the trees and the cows is carried to market; much fruit is dried for winter use. You see strings of them hanging from their chamber windows in the sun. The cows are kept up for the greater part of the year, and every green thing is collected for them. Every little nook, where the grass grows by road side, and river, and brook, is carefully cut with the scythe, and carried home on the heads of the women and children in baskets, or tied in large cloths. Nothing of any kind that can possibly be made of any use is lost; weeds, nettles, hay, the very worst grass in waste places, is cut and taken for the cows. You see the little children standing in the streets of the villages, in the streams which generally run down them, busy washing these weeds before they are given to the cattle.

They carefully collect the leaves of the marsh grass, carefully cut, their potato tops for them, and even if other things fall, gather green leaves from the woodlands. One cannot help thinking continually of the enormous waste upon Baptists; they have ever had the such things in England—of vast means and now they manifest the quantities of grass on banks, by

road-sides, in the opening of plantations, in lanes, in church yards, where grass from year to year springs and dies, but which if carefully cut, would maintain many thousand cows for the poor.

CONSULATE OF THE U. STATES, HAVANA, Sept. 16, 1851. To the Editor of the Republic: Sir: In your weekly issue of the 28th ultimo you do me the justice to object to my condemnation without a hearing, and to say that I am probably able to explain, to the satisfaction of my countrymen, my omission to act relative to the execution of the prisoners who were shot here on the 16th August.

I do not doubt that I shall satisfy every impartial mind that I am undeserving censure, and that I had no opportunity of doing anything in behalf of the unfortunate men who met so sad a fate.

I reside about four miles from this place, and, not being well on the morning of the 16th, did not reach my office till some time after ten o'clock, who, for the first time, I heard of the capture of about fifty of the men who had come with Lopez to this island in the steamer Pamparo. I at the same time heard that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty, condemned, ordered to be executed, the order for their execution sent forward, and that they were about being removed from the harbor, where they were, to the place of execution.

Shortly afterwards, the American residing here, who, it is said, called on me, came and mentioned the subject to me, when I said to him that it was too late, and that I could do nothing—that I should not have time to get permission and see the prisoners. Of this I felt perfectly satisfied at the time, and I have since been confirmed in this opinion by the highest authority in the island, who informed me that the execution, which had already been ordered before I reached the city, would not have been postponed for me to have an interview with the prisoners, inasmuch as all I could have asked to be permitted to do had already been done by a gentleman known to some of the prisoners, and for whom they had sent.

Soon after the American referred to left my office, I received the information that a gentleman known to some of the prisoners had been sent for by them, and to him they had delivered the articles and messages they desired to be conveyed to their friends. It was but a short time afterwards that I sent to the palace of the Governor and Captain-General, and heard that the prisoners had then been executed.

You will thus see that I had no time to act, and that it was not in my power to do any thing for the unfortunate men who had been induced to invade Cuba with the expectation that they would find the whole island in a state of revolution, and that they would be received with open arms by the whole native population at least.

The charge of indifference to the dreadful condition of such a number of men, the bitterest enemy I have on earth will not believe; and all must believe it a base falsehood and an unfounded calumny.

It were allowable on such an occasion, I would most solemnly declare before God that, in my judgment, at the time and under the circumstances, it was not in my power either to have an interview with the prisoners, or to have done any thing on their behalf.

I am, very respectfully, Your obt servant, A. F. OWEN.

Moving a Mountain.

The Bible tells us that if we have faith we shall remove mountains as if the moving of mountains were the last of physical impossibilities. But if we believe what the Hungarian Gazette, quoted by a Geneva Advertiser says, there is a mountain in Transylvania which has moved itself. It seems that on the 13th of August last—by-the-way, that was the very day the great earthquake occurred in Italy—the mountain "Gelesta," in the county of Claussenburg, Transylvania, moved towards the "Venkyes"—both mountains being from eight hundred to one thousand feet in height. The town of "Monyorkozek," which was, before the movement, an hour's walk from the last named mountain, is now scarcely eighty paces distant from it, having been moved with the torren movement, and is threatened momentarily with burial. This movement lasted for: the afternoon of the 13th to the noon of the 15th.—It occasioned incalculable losses; all the plains at the foot and around the moved mountain, with their un-gathered harvest, being ruined. In their places now appear rocks of great height, and the features of the landscape are entirely changed. No one of the old owners can recognize his fields. Waters have broken out in the whole vicinity, which is converted into a rocky marsh. The population of the village, some four or five hundred fled to their next neighbors.

Such custom is the powerful magistrate of man's life, let men, by all means, endeavor to maintain good customs.

LAND AND STOCK FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his valuable tract of Land, well improved; improvements in good order; containing **Two Hundred Acres**, more or less, lying on the Tallapoosa River, in Benton county, ten miles from Abbeville, and ten miles from Robinson's Store. Also, Blacksmith's Tools, one hundred Barrels of Corn, Stock Hogs, Cattle and Sheep. Call and see before you lose a first rate bargain.

HIRAM BAIRD.
September 16, 1851.—1y

John H. Crawford,
HAS removed his shop to Brock's new building, one door South of Crows Office, where he is prepared to furnish the public with every article in his line, put up in the most elegant, durable and fashionable style.

All orders for Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables of all kinds, single or in sets; Centre Tables, with or without Marble Slabs, Ottomans, Divans, or Sofas—in fine, every article for Kitchen or Parlor, will be furnished upon the shortest notice.
All repairs shall be neatly done.
Send in your orders.
April 22, 1851. 1y

Cabinet Making.
Chapel R. Lester,
IS prepared to execute all work in his line in the most durable, neat, tasty and fashionable style. Considering himself prominently situated for his business, he has a large stock of materials and construction; neither will be undersold by any other workman in articles of equal value. He is thankful to those who have patronized him, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. Persons wishing to purchase Furniture will please call and suit themselves in quality and price. His shop is immediately back of Wm. B. Fleming's Carriage shop.
April 15, 1851. 1y

Wanted.
Twice to employ a Journeyman Cabinet maker. One of steady habits, who is a good workman, will be furnished with permanent employment on liberal terms.
April 18, 1851. C. P. LESTER.

WASHINGTON HALL.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
THE undersigned, anxious to render the above establishment every way agreeable to the travelling public, has recently made many alterations in the house, with a view to the promotion of the comfort of those who may favor him with their patronage. Mr. Geo. R. Frazer, formerly of the United States, and late of the Eagle & Phoenix Hotel, Augusta, Ga., has been secured as Superintendent. It is his intention to spare neither expense nor exertion to make the Washington Hall de servedly popular.
JAMES LOYD, PROPRIETOR.
Geo. R. Frazer, Sup't.
N. B. The above house will always furnish dinner to the passengers from Macon at 3 o'clock, P. M.
April 15, '51.—1y

IRON WORKS.
THE subscriber has located himself at Good & Moore's Iron Works, and is now prepared with Turning Lathes, and other Machinery necessary to fit up and turn of all kinds of Mill Irons, Cast or Wrought. Cotton Machinery, make or repair Wood Cards, Turning Lathes of all sizes and descriptions—and in fact, almost any kind of Machinery that is used in the Southern States.
His experience as a Machinist, and his facilities for Turning of work speedily and in a proper manner, will entitle him, he hopes, to a reasonable share of patronage.
Orders will be filled punctually, and at reasonable prices.
HENRY SHRAEDER.
Address the subscriber at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.
June 3, 1851.

LETTERS of Administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of De Kalb county, Alabama, upon the last day of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said Estate, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
NANCY JACK,
THOMAS J. JACK,
and **ALLEN JACK,**
Administrators, &c.
Sept. 16, 1851.—87.

The Last Loud Call!
TO all those who are indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Account, if not paid by the 15th of July, will find them in the hands of an officer for collection.
G. NEWBOUR.
July 1, 1851.

JOHN WHITE.
TABERSON & WHITE,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
Will take all orders for goods, and advances to customers, and furnish freights and Repe. Acc. at retail prices.
Mobile, January 21, 1851.

J. C. REPERT, **J. C. MCLELAND,**
M. S. CASTLE.
Rupert, Mclelland & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.
September 16, 1851. 1y

Blacksmith's Bellows.
ANVILS and VICES, for sale by **HOKE & ABERNATHY.**
April 8, 1851.
Sarsaparilla.
OLD JACOB & S. S. TOWNSEND, and **Hoke & Abernathy,**
April 8, 1851. Hoke & ABERNATHY.

ROME DIRECTORY.

Watch, Clock
JEWELRY STORE.
MR. T. S. WOOD, has just received a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of every grade and price. Also, an assortment of CLOCKS, which will positively be sold at such prices as must induce persons in need, to buy.
He can say that a better and more extensive assortment of JEWELRY, has ever been exhibited in this city; and he feels that it shall be examined and priced, the inducements to purchase, will be irresistible.
Repairing done promptly and neatly.
March 11, 1851.—1y.

J. E. OSGOOD, J. E. ALSBROOK,
J. W. M. BERRIEN.
OSGOOD, ALSBROOK & Co.,
No. 4, Choice House, Rome, Ga.,
DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing of all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment for Ladies and gentlemen. Books, Stationary and Fancy Stationary—Music, **PIANO FORTES**, &c. &c. All orders for Boots promptly filled.
April 15, 1851. 1y

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of New Style Spring Goods, which were bought low for cash, and will be sold for a small profit—our assortment of Spring dress Goods is large and well selected, and we think will please any who may favor us with call.
BURNS & MURRAY.
April 15, 1851. 1y

BL & COB,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FANCY and Staple Dry Goods—Boots, Shoes, Hats, Saddles—Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. A large Stock of Groceries always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.
Store under the Hillburn House near the Depot, Rome, Ga.
April 15, 1851. 1y

NEW STORE.
STEVENSON & DUNAN.
HAVE leased near the Rail Road Depot, in the new Brick Building, a 6x6 doors above Sloan & Hawkins, and are receiving a large
Stock of Staple & Fancy Goods.
Stocks, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Druggs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuff, &c. We hope that our friends and the public generally will favor us with a call.
Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. 1y

BATTEY,
Druggist and Apothecary, Rome, Ga.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large Stock of Drugs, Medicines and chemicals of **WARRANTED PURITY.**
Also, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuff—Sash Glass, Physicians' Shop Furniture, Surgical and Dental Instruments &c.
Garden Seed, Onion Sets, Northern Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass and Millet in their appropriate seasons.
Sand Plaster, Gypsum and ground Bones. Merchants supplied on very liberal terms.
April 15, 1851. 1y

HILBURN HOUSE.
ROME, GEORGIA.
THIS LARGE and commodious establishment is now completed. The rooms are spacious, the furniture and equipments are all new and of the best kind. The location of this House near the Rail Road and Steamboat Depots, gives it decided advantages. All baggage removed to and from the House, without trouble or charge to the owners.
The Stage Office.
Is kept at this House, and persons wishing to visit any portion of the surrounding country, can be supplied with private conveyance at all times.
L. J. HILBURN.
December 1, 1851. 1y

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. G. McKinnon.
KEEPS constantly on hand a good Stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY of the latest patterns and finest quality.
All kinds of repairing done to order, and goods and work warranted.
Depot Square, East side of Broad St. Rome, Ga. March 11, '51. 1y

Carriage Making Business.
THE undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of Carriages, Runaways, Browsers, &c., and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.
He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the up country.
WILLIAM WIMPEE.
His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.
March 11, 1851. 1y

John H. Roberts,
KEEPS constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail, a large Stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Suits, Trunks, Valises, and all kinds of Goods, Groceries, Sugar, Nuts, Four Bacon, Paints, Oils, Candles and all kinds of Groceries and Drug Business. I purchase in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia and will sell as cheap as the cheapest.
I want to buy regularly through the year, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Trunks, Valises, Browsers, and all kinds of Goods, Groceries, Sugar, Nuts, Four Bacon, Paints, Oils, Candles and all kinds of Groceries and Drug Business. I purchase in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia and will sell as cheap as the cheapest.
West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.
March 11, 1851.—1y.

Francis M. Allen.
Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Groceries.
KEEPS on hand, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Grogging, Rope, Twine, Nuts, &c. &c. Wholesale or retail.
West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.
March 11, 1851.—1y.

George Bone.
KEEPS constantly on hand, Carriages, Browsers, Runaways, &c., of the latest and neatest style. Repairing of every description on the shortest notice.
East side of Broad St. near the Depot, Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. 1y

Sloan & Hawkins.

Dry Goods and Grocery Merchants.
TAKE pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they may be found at their old Stand (the second brick building) after crossing the river, where they are now receiving their Spring and Summer Goods, comprising a well selected Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware.
Recollect the second Brick building after crossing the River.
Rome, Ga. April 15, 1851. 1y

GRANITE STORE.
Johnson, Pope & Co.,
BEING thankful for the liberal patronage that has heretofore been so generally extended them, would solicit a continuance, and invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening a
Large and well selected Stock of Goods, and would add that for beauty and taste, their styles cannot be surpassed.
Their Stock consists of the latest style ladies' dress Goods, viz: Silks, Muslins, Ginghams, Brocades, Tissues, Crep De Parris, Brocade, Cuplins, Prints &c., with a well selected Stock of Caps, Collars, Cuffs, Ladies' Sleeves &c. Their stock of Gent's Dress Goods cannot fail to suit buyers. Their assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles, Crockery, Stove and Boots, Buggy and Carriage Trimmings, cannot be equaled by any in Rome at this time. They do not hang out their sign and say that they are selling lower than their neighbors, but only ask their friends and the public generally, to be certain to give them a call before buying; and they promise to give their satisfaction both in price and quality.
They only add, you can all make money by giving them a call before making your purchases.
April 15, 1851. 1y

Fall and Winter Goods.
AT ROME, GA.
THE subscriber is constantly receiving a fresh supply of FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS, which he will sell at small advance on the Importers and Manufacturers prices. Persons visiting Rome to buy Goods will save money by calling (before they make their purchases) on
A. J. MURRAY.
Opposite Choice Hotel.
October 7, 1851.

SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c. &c.
Country Produce taken in exchange. Old stand, West side, Broad street, Rome, Ga.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
DEKALB COUNTY.
Special Term of Probate Court,
Aug. 30th, 1851.

BE it remembered that on this day came Madison Hendricks, and filed his petition in writing, praying the Court to compel William L. Jones and Anderson J. Reeves, administrators of G. W. Reeves, late of said county, dec'd, to make titles, and convey to the said Madison Hendricks, the east half of the south east quarter of Section twenty-four, in Township nine, of Range six, east, in the Coosa Land District, situate in the county aforesaid, which said land the George W. Reeves, deceased, did in his life time, bind himself by bond to convey to the petitioner aforesaid.
It is therefore ordered and decreed that notice be given once a month for three consecutive months in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, in said State, to all persons interested, that on the second Monday in December next, at a regular term of the Probate Court to be held in the Town of Lebanon, the court will, if it is found that the contract for said land was fairly made, and complied with, order the administrators of the said deceased, to make title as such to the land aforesaid, to the said Madison Hendricks.
J. ESTES, Probate Judge.
Sept. 16, 1851.—mills \$0.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
BENTON COUNTY.
Court of Probate of said County.
Special Term, Sept. 15th, 1851.
THIS day came Mathew Allen, Administrator of the estate of Leck Britton, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate. Whereupon, it is ordered by the court that TUESDAY THE 23 DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, be set for making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper published in the town of Jacksonville, for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day of settlement, to be and appear at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, on said Tuesday the 23th day of October next, and make objections thereto if they think proper.
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
Sept. 16th, A. D. 1851.

Election Notice.
BY virtue of an order from the Governor, I will proceed, ON THURSDAY THE 30TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, between the hours appointed by law for opening and closing the polls, to hold an Election at the various precincts in Benton county, to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives, occasioned by the resignation of Col. J. N. YOUNG.
A. MOORE, Sheriff.
September 30, 1851.

East Tennessee University,
(KNOXVILLE, TENN.)
THE Winter Session of this Institution will commence on the 16th of October next. The Hon. W. B. REESE, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, well and extensively known for his varied attainments in Science and Literature, now fills the Presidency of the University. The Faculty will consist of five officers, affording full and thorough instruction in all the various branches of science embraced in the very best literary Institutions of this or other States. This Institution contains three Departments of Study: the Collegiate, the University, and the Preparatory.—Tuition in the Collegiate Department is \$21 per session, in the Preparatory \$12, and in the University Department it varies from \$13 to \$21 according to the studies pursued.
Boarding varies from \$1.25 to \$2 per week.
The entire annual expenses of a Student, including clothing and boarding during vacation, need not with strict economy, exceed from \$140 to \$175. The location of the University is exceedingly healthful, and has proved peculiarly so to Students from the South.
For further information relative to this Institution, address the President, H. W. B. REESE, or
D. A. DEADERICK,
Secretary Board of Trustees.
Sept. 2, 1851.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
McMichael & Rheinhardt,
HAVE established a LIVE-STOCK STABLE in the Town of Jacksonville, on the East side of the public square, and adjoining to Cantrell's Tavern Lot. They will keep constantly on hand, Saddle and Harness Horses, Carriages, Buggies and Hacks, for the convenience of the public. They have attentive hostlers, and will themselves spare no pains to give every satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.
September 30, 1851.

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THE Winter Session of this Institution will commence on the 16th of October next. The Hon. W. B. REESE, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, well and extensively known for his varied attainments in Science and Literature, now fills the Presidency of the University. The Faculty will consist of five officers, affording full and thorough instruction in all the various branches of science embraced in the very best literary Institutions of this or other States. This Institution contains three Departments of Study: the Collegiate, the University, and the Preparatory.—Tuition in the Collegiate Department is \$21 per session, in the Preparatory \$12, and in the University Department it varies from \$13 to \$21 according to the studies pursued.
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September 30, 1851.

NOTICE.
ON Monday the 3d day of November next, by virtue of an order from the Court of Probate of Cherokee county, Alabama, granted on this day, we will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, before the court house door in the town of Center, within the usual hours of sale, all the right, title and interest, whether in law or equity, which Robert W. Smith, late of said county, deceased, had at the time of his death, in and to the following described tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the said town of Center, and known and distinguished in the plan of said town as Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8, in block C, and Lots Nos. 15 and 16—and also certain tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the town of Cedar Bluff, in said county, and known and distinguished in the plan of said town, as Lots Nos. 55, 56, 57, 58 and 121, for the purpose of paying the just debts of the said deceased.
Terms of sale, a credit of six months—purchasers giving notes with approved securities.
JOHN LAWRENCE,
and **JOHN L. SENTER,**
Administrators.
Sept. 16, 1851.—\$0.

Valuable Town Lots for Sale
AT OXFORD, ALA.
ANY person wishing to purchase a Lot in the village of Oxford, Ala., either for a residence or business, can be accommodated, on the most reasonable terms, both as to location, price and payment by making application to the undersigned. Oxford is a flourishing town, in a healthy location, situated immediately on the SELMA RAILROAD, and when the road is completed, will be an important point of trade—the depot is situated on the square.
DUDELEY SNOW,
S. C. SIMMONS,
S. C. WILLIAMS.
August 19, 1851. 4m

TO THE PATRONS OF
ROME MANUFACTURE.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Fashionable and Variety Boot shop, in the town of Jacksonville, at the sign of "The Boot," where he is prepared, at all times, upon the shortest notice, to furnish customers to order with every description of Boots for service, ornament, or style. Shop, up stairs over Hudson's next door east of Forney & Sons.
W. W. HUGHES.
Nov. 26, 1850.—1y.

T. WARWICK,
Watch Maker and Jeweler.
HAS on hand, a choice assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY &c. selected by himself from the Importers and Manufacturers at the North, to which the inspection of the Public is respectfully invited. Having had many years practical experience, he is well qualified to repair promptly to the satisfaction of those who may favor him with their patronage all kinds of Watches, locks and Jewelry.
Store on the East side of the Public Square, next door to Story and Dixon.
January 24th, 1851. 1y.

NOTICE.
I WILL proceed to sell on the 20th day of October next, before the Court House door, in the town of Jacksonville, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 months, a land warrant for 160 acres of land. Note and approved security will be required.
ROBT. W. HOGE,
Sept. 6, 1851. *Guardian*, &c.

NOTICE.
I WILL proceed to sell on the 20th day of October next, before the Court House door, in the town of Jacksonville, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 months, a land warrant for 160 acres of land. Note and approved security will be required.
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JOB PRINTING.

OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION, —SUCH AS—
Pamphlets, Circulars, Hand Bills, Bill Heads, Legal Blanks, Blank Notes, Business Cards, Labels, &c. &c. neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of the "REPUBLICAN," Jacksonville, Alabama.
Orders respectfully solicited.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
DEKALB COUNTY.
Probate Court, Aug. Term, 1851.
WILLIAM H. SMITH, Administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the Estate of Britten W. Yates, late of said county, deceased, having this day presented his accounts and vouchers, to the said Court, for a final settlement of his accounts as such administrator, and the said Court having examined, audited and stated the said account, and reported the same for allowance at the October Term of said Court, to be held on the 2nd Monday in October next, all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear and make exception to the said report.
R. ESTES, J. of P.
Sept. 2, 1851.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
BENTON COUNTY.
Court of Probate, for Benton County, Ala., Oct. 3d. A. D. 1851.
THIS day came Irby Woolley, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Basil Woolley, dec'd, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate; whereupon it is ordered by the Court that Monday the 5th day of December next be set apart for making said settlement, and that publication thereof be given, by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day, as a notice to all persons in adverse interest to be and appear at a Regular Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House of said county, on said Monday the 5th day of December next, and contest the making of said final settlement, if they think proper.
A. WOODS,
Attest: Judge of Probate.
Oct. 7, 1851.

NOTICE.
ON Monday the 3d day of November next, by virtue of an order from the Court of Probate of Cherokee county, Alabama, granted on this day, I will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, before the court house door in the town of Center, within the usual hours of sale, all the right, title and interest, whether in law or equity, which Robert W. Smith, late of said county, deceased, had at the time of his death, in and to the following described tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the said town of Center, and known and distinguished in the plan of said town as Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8, in block C, and Lots Nos. 15 and 16—and also certain tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the town of Cedar Bluff, in said county, and known and distinguished in the plan of said town, as Lots Nos. 55, 56, 57, 58 and 121, for the purpose of paying the just debts of the said deceased.
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Nov. 26, 1850.—1y.

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HAS on hand, a choice assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY &c. selected by himself from the Importers and Manufacturers at the North, to which the inspection of the Public is respectfully invited. Having had many years practical experience, he is well qualified to repair promptly to the satisfaction of those who may favor him with their patronage all kinds of Watches, locks and Jewelry.
Store on the East side of the Public Square, next door to Story and Dixon.
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ROBT. W. HOGE,
Sept. 6, 1851. *Guardian*, &c.

NEW YORK & SAVANNAH Steam-Ship Line.

The new and splendid Steam-Ship **Florida**,—
—AND—
Alabama, CAPT. LUDLOW.
Belonging to the New York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company.
On and after the 11th January, will leave Savannah and New York every Saturday until further notice. These ships are of 1,300 tons register, and unsurpassed in comfort, safety and speed. Cabin passage, \$25—payable in advance.
PADELLER, FAY & CO.,
SAVANNAH.
S. L. MITCHELL,
194 Front street, } At N. Y.
Savannah, Ga. Oct. 17, '51. 1y

SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA.
THE STEAMBOAT COMPANY OF GEORGIA.
RUN the following Steamers, as above, viz:
David L. Adams (iron), CHATHAM (iron).
Thos. S. Metcalf, TENNESSEE, Which, with tow-boats and lighters, afford unequalled facilities for transportation of freight to the interior of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, in connection with the Rail Roads.
The elegant steam-boat D. L. ADAMS will connect with the steamships Florida and Alabama—landing freight by them in 5 days from New York to Augusta.
Freight, (now taken at reduced rates,) will be forwarded free of commission.
In order to prevent detention or miscarriage, bills of lading should be addressed to
SAM'L M. POND,
President, Savannah, Ga.
Merchandise from the interior to John A. Moore, Agent, Augusta, Ga.
July 1, 1851. 1y

BAKERY
CONFECTIONERY.
The undersigned has established a Bakery in the Town of Jacksonville, on the south side of the public square, and will keep constantly on hand all articles in that line, together with many articles of Confectionery and Fruits, such as
CANDIES, in great variety.
RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES
ALMONDS, Cream Nuts,
VINEGAR, of good quality.
CORDIALS, & Lemon Syrup,
Also: **TOBACCO & CIGARS,** with many other articles.
Family Groceries.
He has on hand and for sale FLOUR of good quality, and designs to keep a general supply of Family Groceries.
X. WILLMAN.
Dec 17, 1850. 1y

MARBLE.
THE subscriber thankful for past patronage extended to the firm of **Allen and Savery**, would respectfully inform the public that he will continue at the old stand, on main street South East corner of the public square, and will at all times be prepared to fill all orders for Tomb Stones, Monuments, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., in the best style and at the shortest notice. His work shall be good, of the best material, and of the best finish.
His prices shall be reasonable.
Those dealing in his line are invited to call and examine work.
JOHN ALLEN
Jan. 28, 1851. 1y

TAILORING.
ROBERT H. WYNE,
TAKES pleasure in announcing to his numerous patrons that he has just received his SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS; and is prepared to execute work according to the most approved New York, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON AND PARIS Styles.
His experience and success in the past, together with the fact that he keeps constantly employed a good workman, he hopes will secure him patronage for the future.
His Shop is two doors North of Woodward's corner, where he will be happy to serve all who may favor him with a call.
Particular attention will be paid to the cutting of Youth's Jackets, Ladies riding habits, and Gentlemen's riding coats.
Jacksonville, Ala. March 25, '51. 1y

Administrator's Sale.
WILL be sold on the 2nd Monday of November next, at the court house door, in the Town of Jacksonville, on a credit of twelve months with note and approved security, all the personal property of James E. Newton, deceased, consisting of three likely negroes, to-wit: Darcas, a woman, Christopher, a man, Elizabeth, a girl, one Gold Watch, and a one Horse Wagon.
T. R. WILLIAMS,
Sept. 30, 1851. Adm'r.

IRON WORKS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron and Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.
GOODE & MOORE.
July 8, 1851.

Salt!! Salt!! Salt!!!
320 SACKS SALT, for sale
CHEAP, by
J. H. L. WOOD,
Greensport, Ala.
May 27, 1851.

Medicines.
WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and Jew David's Horeb Plaster, for sale at the store of **HOKE & ABERNATHY,**
April 1, 1851.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,

J. H. CALDWELL,
At \$3 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance. No subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion. All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months. For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election. For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 25 cents per square.

For all letters addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,

Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend promptly to all business committed to them, in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS.
M. J. TURNLEY, *Corner Bluff, Ala.*
W. P. DAVIS, *Jacksonville, Ala.*
March 3, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIRE no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State. Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851.

George C. Whalley,
Attorney at Law.

Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA. July 23.

J. A. & J. S. McCampbell,
Attorneys at Law.

Solicitors in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA. Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. Office No. 4, on Office Row.
March 18, 1851.

G. C. Ellis,
Attorney at Law.

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
TENDERS his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties.
May, 1851.

Office Row—No. 5.

William Acklen,
AND

William J. Haralson.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business committed to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and DeKalb.

Office of ACKLEN, Haralson, and J. Haralson, Leighton, De Kalb Co., Ala.
December 31, 1850.

J. I. THOMSON, R. W. COLE,
THOMSON & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

ASBVILLE, Ala., April '51.

Gerrit Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.
ASBVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.

WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.
April 15, 1851.

S. K. McSpadden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.
WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend to all claims entrusted to him for collection.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.
April 20, 1851.

ALICE GROVE.

CHAPTER VI.

Two years after the date of the incidents recorded in the last, Mr. Ellis was seated in his office, beside a table loaded with books and papers, and every thing about him denoting prudence and thrift. The candle burned dimly, and the little fire that the season required, was rapidly becoming extinct, whilst the occupant of the room gazed abstractedly upon the vacancy. He held in his hand a miniature that might have occupied his attention very recently, but his eye was not then fixed upon it—memory had carried him back to the scenes of by-gone days, through which he was passing, in imagination, with that sadness of spirit we are wont to feel when visiting the graves of departed friends. It was Alice's birth night, and he had declined an invitation to participate in the festivities of the evening, that he might celebrate it by indulging in a melancholy retrospect of scenes that were buried. How long he might have continued his painful but pleasing reverie, we know not, for he was suddenly interrupted by a gentle knock at his door, and he sprang to his feet, as if he had been aroused from a profound slumber, by a cry of alarm. The miniature was hastily secured, the door was quickly opened, and to his great surprise a female figure stood before him, so unusual an occurrence threw him completely off his guard, and he remained for some time motionless and silent, until restored to his self-possession by the question—“Is this Mr. Ellis's office?” There was something in the tone of the voice which, for a moment, forced back upon him the train of thought he had so recently been indulging in, and his heart beat quicker as the idea crossed his mind that something important to his future destiny was about to transpire. But without stopping to analyze the vague impression, he replied to the question, and asked in his turn, if any thing of a serious nature had occurred him so unexpected a visit.

“I wish,” said the female, in a tremulous voice, “to have a conversation with you, on a very important subject, and since I can not command a more suitable place for the interview, you must permit me to make the communication in your office.” Mr. Ellis then invited her to sit, and she seated herself by the fire, throwing on a little more fuel—and burstled about the room to gain time for reflection upon this singular adventure and the probable character of the communication he was about to receive, and to afford his visitor an opportunity to compose herself previous to entering upon the subject which had induced her to select so unsuitable a time for its discussion.

“You are, no doubt, greatly surprised, Mr. Ellis,” said the girl, who was the first to speak, “at receiving a visit from a female, at this hour of the night, and without an attendant. But I shall surprise you yet more, before we part. Do you know me?” she continued, lifting her veil and looking him full in the face.

“I can not say that I do,” he replied, after a close examination of her features, “but I feel as if I had seen you before, and your presence brings to my mind much that is pleasant, and more that is painful, in my past life; but tell me when and where I have seen you.”

“You have seen me often at Mr. Grove's, when I was innocent and you were happy; and though you have forgotten the maid, I am sure you still remember the mistress.”

“Is it possible?” Mr. Ellis exclaimed in a tone of astonishment, “that you are Susan Price? And where is Alice?—is she too in this city?” As he spoke he arose from his seat, advanced towards the girl and offered her his hand, but she drew back, saying, “No! Mr. Ellis, I am not worthy to touch the hand of him whom I have so deeply injured. You know not, sir, the extent to which I have been instrumental in destroying your happiness and that of Alice Grove; but I am now paying dearly for it. Sit down, sir, and hear with patience, if you can, the history of your wrongs, of my guilt, and that of the demon by whom I was betrayed and am now deserted. You know, I suppose, that Mr. Pemberton once courted Miss Alice?”

“No,” Mr. Ellis replied, “I never heard of her, and am sure that you are mistaken, for he never mentioned it to me, and he was in the habit of communicating freely to me every thing that concerned him.”

“No, Mr. Ellis, I am not mistaken on this point; but I perceive that you still look upon him as your friend, and I shall be mistaken, if you do not acknowledge him to be your worst enemy before I finish my story. He courted Alice, as I have just remarked, and from the moment she discarded him, resolved that she should never enjoy any happiness if he could prevent it. How he won me over to be accomplice, it is needless to state, and when I remember how he cheated a man of your sense, I am not surprised that he could impose upon a simple creature like me.”

After a pause, during which she seemed to be subduing some strong emotion, Susan Price abruptly resumed—

“Do you remember, Mr. Ellis, the morning that you called at Mr. Grove's and asked for Alice?”

“Yes!” said Mr. Ellis, in a tone of deep feeling—“and can never forget it, for it was the first time the suspicion crossed my mind that Alice had the remotest intention of discarding me, although Mr. Pemberton had often hinted that she would do so whenever a pretext offered itself.”

“You may now discern that he lied, sir,” the girl replied, “for Alice is not to blame—Mr. Pemberton told me what answer to give, in a case you should not see her, in was hastily secreted, the door was quickly opened, and to his great surprise a female figure stood before him, so unusual an occurrence threw him completely off his guard, and he remained for some time motionless and silent, until restored to his self-possession by the question—“Is this Mr. Ellis's office?” There was something in the tone of the voice which, for a moment, forced back upon him the train of thought he had so recently been indulging in, and his heart beat quicker as the idea crossed his mind that something important to his future destiny was about to transpire. But without stopping to analyze the vague impression, he replied to the question, and asked in his turn, if any thing of a serious nature had occurred him so unexpected a visit.”

“I wish,” said the female, in a tremulous voice, “to have a conversation with you, on a very important subject, and since I can not command a more suitable place for the interview, you must permit me to make the communication in your office.” Mr. Ellis then invited her to sit, and she seated herself by the fire, throwing on a little more fuel—and burstled about the room to gain time for reflection upon this singular adventure and the probable character of the communication he was about to receive, and to afford his visitor an opportunity to compose herself previous to entering upon the subject which had induced her to select so unsuitable a time for its discussion.

“You are, no doubt, greatly surprised, Mr. Ellis,” said the girl, who was the first to speak, “at receiving a visit from a female, at this hour of the night, and without an attendant. But I shall surprise you yet more, before we part. Do you know me?” she continued, lifting her veil and looking him full in the face.

“I can not say that I do,” he replied, after a close examination of her features, “but I feel as if I had seen you before, and your presence brings to my mind much that is pleasant, and more that is painful, in my past life; but tell me when and where I have seen you.”

“You have seen me often at Mr. Grove's, when I was innocent and you were happy; and though you have forgotten the maid, I am sure you still remember the mistress.”

“Is it possible?” Mr. Ellis exclaimed in a tone of astonishment, “that you are Susan Price? And where is Alice?—is she too in this city?” As he spoke he arose from his seat, advanced towards the girl and offered her his hand, but she drew back, saying, “No! Mr. Ellis, I am not worthy to touch the hand of him whom I have so deeply injured. You know not, sir, the extent to which I have been instrumental in destroying your happiness and that of Alice Grove; but I am now paying dearly for it. Sit down, sir, and hear with patience, if you can, the history of your wrongs, of my guilt, and that of the demon by whom I was betrayed and am now deserted. You know, I suppose, that Mr. Pemberton once courted Miss Alice?”

“No,” Mr. Ellis replied, “I never heard of her, and am sure that you are mistaken, for he never mentioned it to me, and he was in the habit of communicating freely to me every thing that concerned him.”

“No, Mr. Ellis, I am not mistaken on this point; but I perceive that you still look upon him as your friend, and I shall be mistaken, if you do not acknowledge him to be your worst enemy before I finish my story. He courted Alice, as I have just remarked, and from the moment she discarded him, resolved that she should never enjoy any happiness if he could prevent it. How he won me over to be accomplice, it is needless to state, and when I remember how he cheated a man of your sense, I am not surprised that he could impose upon a simple creature like me.”

rate, and knowing that she was in the habit of spending a part of every evening in her bower, went there to meet her, and whilst he was awaiting her arrival, Mr. Pemberton entered the garden, knowing that Alice was from home, with a view to communicate something to me, in relation to some of his villainous designs. I objected to having any thing to do with it, and by way of exposing me to Alice as to the sole author of all our machinations against yourself and her. Neither of us knew that Mr. Wilkins was near, until he informed us by an attempt to seize Mr. Pemberton, but as he is an old man, we had no difficulty in escaping, though we were fully detected, as he knew both. What steps were then taken by Mr. Wilkins, I can not inform you, for we left the city before day, went—no matter where—to escape the consequences of our evil deeds, and neither of us have ever returned.”

“Then Alice and Mr. Woodmore were not married,” said Mr. Ellis, in a tone of exultation, “when you left the city?”

“No,” she replied, “and they never will be; but let me finish my story, and I will then answer any questions you may ask; and I must go back to the period when you were in the city. Mr. Pemberton in his efforts to make you a drunkard, fell a victim to his own weakness. By degrees the habit of intemperance was fixed upon him, and as a consequence, his property was rapidly spent, and he would have become penniless, but for his recourse to means for obtaining money which I shall not tell you. After he had continued for months in the town of—leading a life not the most honorable, he became so strongly suspected, that he found it necessary to make his escape a second time, which he did without letting me know any thing about it. My attachment to him was still strong, and in a few days after his departure I came on here, under the impression that he would seek this city as the safest asylum for himself. I was not mistaken, and two nights since I learned the place of his abode, went immediately to see him, and with threats of violence, was driven from his door. The next day he was arrested for robbery, and is now in the city prison. Having no longer any disposition to conceal his infamy, and not caring what becomes of me, I make this disclosure, as some atonement for the injury I have done you, though it is now too late for you to reap the full benefit.”

“Yes, it is too late,” Mr. Ellis said, with a sigh, “for I dare not hope that Alice would, after all that has passed, again listen to my addresses.”

“True Mr. Ellis, she dare not do it; even if she were disposed, without the consent of her husband.”

“Her husband?” he exclaimed, in a voice of agony—“not now—Alice is not married—if your story is true, she will never marry—but how do you know that she is married, and who is her husband?”

“You have no right to suppose Mr. Ellis, that I would knowingly deceive you now—I have no purpose to subvert your promising story, true, and if Alice is not married the falsehood is not mine, for I only tell you what I have heard and believe. I have it from good authority, that Alice Grove is married, and if you will read this paragraph, you will know as much about it as I do.” She then handed him a newspaper and pointed to the notice, which we will not transcribe, as it was in the usual form, and it is sufficient for the reader to know that the “happy man” was an Englishman and proposed to take his lovely bride back to England in the first packet that sailed from Philadelphia.

With a dizzy brain and a swimming eye, Mr. Ellis read the painful confirmation of his worst fears. In spite of himself—in opposition to conviction to the contrary, a ray of hope had gilded his future prospects, and fixed upon his vivid fancy the abiding impression that Alice would never be the wife of another. The hope had, unaccountably, cheered him in his hours of deepest gloom, and neved him from the noble struggle for self-redemption. And now when he had achieved a glorious victory over himself and encircled his brow with the brightest laurels of legal distinction, this startling announcement dispelled his happy illusion, and his proud spirit was almost broken beneath the weight of stern reality. His was, indeed, a hard fate; but he was forced to admit that all violations of moral law

can be found. He could not have lost more, had he fought out the war, to the last inch of ground on the Hungarian Pustas. All his faithful comrades who had stood by his side in many a hard fought field, and had mused at his table, were left to the gallows or the ax. The brave soldiers who had followed him through his long and weary retreat, with unshaken confidence and love, believing that “their Gorgey” would come out right at last, were abandoned to Austrian dungeons, or left to be drafted into the “Imperial Regiments.”

He saved nothing but his own miserable life. No man in Hungary believes that he did this malignant treachery for gold. It was all from his diabolical pride. His reward has been poor enough; a residence in a small town of Styria, under the inspection of Austrian spies; a narrow stipend from the Government, and the howl of detestation and wrath following him from the whole Hungarian nation. He is said to be pursuing his study of chemistry quietly in Klagenfurt, where probably he will die. The bitterest punishment for the proud man, the scorn and contempt of the world, has met him, and we may leave him to it.

Further Particulars of the Arctic Expedition.
The officers and men of the advance, as we learn from the New York Times, have brought with them many curiosities. Red snow water was discovered on Grinnell's Cliffs. Beverly, Greenland, lat. 76 2. At a distance, the tops of the cliffs appeared to be a deep red color, as though the whole surface of the snow was the same—but upon a nearer approach it was discovered to be scattered about in small spots, from ten feet down to mere drops, and was only a light sum. When melted it still retained its color, as it does at the present time. There seems to be no accounting for this singular phenomenon.

During the time that the Advance was frozen up in the ice, the men and officers practised every day in drawing the sledges, as they were expecting every hour almost, to have their vessel crushed, and their only means of escape was to travel by ice across Baffin's Bay to the nearest port, Upernivik, a distance of between two and three hundred miles. Two sledges of provisions, enough for thirty days full rations, was all that could be taken along, and these were kept loaded and in readiness the whole time, to start at a moment's warning. The men also had their knapsacks packed ready for a move. Ten miles a day is all the distance that can be made in a day with a sledge—the ice being very uneven and covered in many places with deep snow and frightful crevices.

For the amusement of the men, and to occupy their time, a theatrical company was formed, and performed nightly to a large audience, using the deck of the Advance as a theatre. It being loaded in. One evening during the performance, the mercury stood at 42 degrees below zero, and the average during the day was twenty-one degrees.—Yet they did not suffer from the cold.

We learn from the Times, that Mr. Grinnell, the magnificent author of the Arctic expedition is quite anxious to set on foot another, and thinks it very desirable that a propeller should be one of the squadron. All the officers and men have returned from their expedition in good health and spirits. Some of them are ready and anxious to go again, and they are confident that good grounds remain for believing that Sir John will survive. Some of the British boats on excursions from their ships, reached a very high northern point, and came upon the open sea which is supposed to surround the Pole.

When Dr. H. and Sergeant A., were walking arm in arm, a wag says to his friend: “those two are just equal to one highwayman.”

“Why so?” was the response. “I may speak more of the wag; it is a lawyer and doctor—your money or your life.”

Dr. South, whose habit of punning in the pulpit is well known, when appointed chaplain to the Merchant Tailor's Company, took for the text of his inaugural sermon, the words, “a remnant of all shall be saved.”

“Hiram, did you ever take an enema?”

“Yes, once, and blow me if it didn't make me sick!”

Mr. Bruce writes to the New York Tribune, the following description of Gorgey, the Arnold of Hungary:

In regard to Gorgey, one of my friends here, lately remarked, that he was the opposite of Kossuth—“Kossuth was a Hungarian and nothing else—Gorgey was anything but a Hungarian!”

There is much truth in the remark. Gorgey never had the least sympathy with either the virtues or the weaknesses of his countrymen. A man of cold, stern nature, of few words and tremendous deeds, he always laughed over the Magyar fire, and eloquence and patriotism. Despite the falsehoods he displayed at last, there is something very striking about his character. If he was a traitor, he was no common one.

His career commenced in a characteristic way, by his hanging up, when he was only a Major, one of the first noblemen in Hungary, for treachery, as sternly and indifferently as if the man had been a runaway drummer. The affair made a great noise, and brought his name very prominently before the public. His after course was consistent with this—as cool in a discharge of grape, his officers say, as he was at the council board.

They have told me they have often seen him in the midst of a fearful charge around him, sitting quietly on his horse, with a pistol in hand—but not for the enemy. The moment he saw a man flinch he shot him, as unreluctantly as if he had been a dog. He seemed to others utterly indifferent to what men usually long after. He always professed, amid his most splendid achievements, he would rather be teaching chemistry, than leading an army. When Kossuth sent him, on one occasion 200,000 guilders (100,000) to make a provision for his future, and in order not to offend him, inclosed it to his wife, he sent it back, with the remark, “If I fall, I shall not need it, and my wife can be governess again, as she was before; if we are conquered, and I escape, I can be Professor abroad; if we conquer, and I survive the victory, I need no money now!”

After one of his grand victories, the Ministry sent him certain decorations and orders of honors; he put them aside with a sneer, that such gaw gaws were not the things for a Republic!

People have told me, that after the storming of Olten, the only words on the lips of the people and of the army, was “Gorgey! Gorgey!” but with all the demonstrations before his quarters, he never showed himself, and remained coldly within—indeed, expressing himself, that “this very bombardment was the ruin of Hungary!”

He always sneered at everybody, even the friends who idolized him; and was almost the only man in Hungary who was perfectly indifferent under Kossuth's eloquence. Amid the splendidly dressed Hungarian officers, he always appeared in his old Major's coat, and in boots, which he had not taken off, perhaps, for a week.

A lady told me that she met him after the taking of Olten, in a village looking coat, with a great hole in one of the elbows.

She remonstrated with him for wearing such a thing. “Poh!” said he, “I'll be known through all my rags!”

“Ha,” said she, pointing to the rent; see the Doganes peeping through the hole!” at which he seemed very unusually disconcerted. And I have no doubt the lady had hit the matter exactly. It was not that he was indifferent to people's opinion. He took this very course to show his own pride—a ruling trait seems to have been a mean, selfish pride. He was unspeakably jealous of Kossuth, and would rather see Hungary a hundred times ruined than that it should conquer under him. There is a little difference of opinion, even now, in Hungary, about the amount of his treachery. The general voice, however, pronounces him a traitor. I may speak more of the details hereafter; for myself, I have no doubt, that he was meanly, basely, false to his country. But in consistency with his character, he should not be forced upon him, and he did not command it.

He had shown, by a wretchedly treated, and a series of splendid manoeuvres, what he might have done, had he so willed.

Whatever may be said of his early course, for his last act of unconditional surrender and betrayal, *Villages*, no excuse or palliation can be found.

An advertisement appears in a western paper, which reads as follows:

RAN AWAY—a hired man named John; his nose turned up five feet eight inches high, and had on a pair of corduroy pants, much worn. Some one that!

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Letter from Hon. James Buchanan, of Penn.

This bold and patriotic letter, as will be seen, was written in answer to one inviting him to be present at a Democratic Mass Meeting. It is short and to the point—pure gold without a particle of alloy. Such a document from a northern whig of national reputation, age, or any reputation, would be a curiosity never yet discovered. From "My Dear Sir" to "Yours very respectfully" there is no dodging, no equivocation, no woe. He marches right up to the questions, and handles them like a man, who is a man.

WHEATLAND, (near Lancaster), September 8, 1851.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your very kind invitation on behalf of the Committee, to be present at the Democratic Mass Meeting to be held at Bristol, on Saturday next, to promote the election of "Bigler, Clover and the entire Democratic Ticket." Whilst I regret that circumstances render my presence impossible, my heart shall be with you on that occasion.

In one of its aspects, a more important State election has never been held in Pennsylvania, since the period of the Revolution than that which is approaching. The friends of the Union, throughout our whole confederacy are awaiting the result with intense anxiety. Should the democracy triumph, which I do not doubt, we shall then have good reason to hope that the fatal question of slavery will soon be finally settled and placed at rest. On the contrary, the re-election of Gov. Johnston, with his avowed hostility to the fugitive slave law, and his approval withheld from the repeal of the provision denying to our sister States the use of our jails for the detention of fugitives from labor, will keep alive and exasperate the present dangerous agitation on the subject of slavery. Tariffs may be raised or reduced—appropriations for Internal Improvements by the General Government may be rejected—in short, all the great and important questions which have heretofore divided the two political parties of the country, may be decided in favor of the one or the other; and the union of the States will comparatively be in no danger. Not so in regard to the question of slavery—for this plain reason, that its agitation by the fanatics and abolitionists of the North, endangers the domestic security, the freese peace and happiness of every man, woman and child in the slaveholding States. This agitation necessarily renders the slaves of the South discontented and unhappy, and predisposes them to acts which humanity could not contemplate without horror. Self preservation is the first instinct of nature; and for this reason the Union will be in serious danger when ever the southern people are convinced that it is inconsistent with their personal safety.

Should Col. Bigler be elected Governor upon the issues now fairly joined between the two parties—the maintenance of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the restoration to the South of the use of our jails for the detention of our fugitive slaves, the great moral influence of such a decision by the Keystone State will then be felt and regarded throughout the Union. Such a victory will come "with healing on its wings." We may then predict with confidence the return of that peace and tranquility which have been banished from our country ever since 1835, when the unfortunate agitation commenced. Each State will then manage its own manner, without any impertinent interference from its neighbors. The constitutional rights of the Southern States will then be acknowledged and vindicated by their Northern sisters, and we shall continue to be a great, prosperous and united confederacy—the envy, the example and the admiration of the whole world.

Yours very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

PASS HIM AROUND.—Some time since an Irishman by the name of James Meehan alias Watson, came to this place peddling Table cloths without a license. As a matter of course, so soon as the fact was known that he had no license he was arrested and required to give bail for his appearance at Court. Being a stranger, and having no money, he could not give the required bail, and consequently had to go to jail to await his trial. Some of our citizens, however, not willing that he should be in jail so long for so small an offence, stepped forth, signed the bond, and procured his release—being assured by the said Meehan or Watson that he would certainly appear and release them from all liability. The result shows differently, and from all information we can gather in relation to the said Meehan or Watson, no doubt is left on our minds that he is a perfect scoundrel, in every sense of the word. The press generally will confer a favor by passing him around.

The said Meehan or Watson is an Irishman 35 or 40 years of age, about six feet high and weighs about 200 pounds—he also wears ear-rings.—*Athens (Lincolnton county, Ala.) Herald.*

Lady Franklin.

Lady Franklin still indulges a hope of the discovery of Sir John and his crew. The following is an extract of a letter addressed to Mr. Grinnel of New-York, since the return of Capt. Penny.

"Captain Penny's letter is to-day before the Board of Admiralty, urging them in the strongest terms to despatch instantly a powerful steamer to Wellington Channel, in which quarter, to the northwest, he has discovered the passage which there can be scarcely a doubt, the ships have taken, since it is the only opening they have found anywhere, and hundreds of miles of coast have been explored in the lower western direction, to Cape Walker, Bank's Land, and Melville Island without a trace of them. Drift Wood in considerable quantities has come out of this northwest channel, and also a small bit of rather fresh English elm, which Penny pronounces must have belonged to our ships, and was probably thrown overboard. Thus the right track of northwest passage, and the course of the missing ships are identical; and I can only regret that our squadron was not told that they might attempt the making of the passage if they could, for in that case, we should have had no abandoning of the search till many more struggles had been made to get into Behring's Straits. The barrier of ice in Wellington Channel did not break up last year, nor had it done so, this, when Penny left; but his explorations, which extended to 180 miles from the entrance, were made beyond it in boat sledges, 60-miles beyond this, he saw water, with land standing to the northwest. I can hardly conceive how he could resist following the open water which he saw beyond him; and which he is convinced leads into the so much talked of Polar basin. He is also convinced, with Dr. Kane that there is a better climate in those more northern latitudes, with more natural resources of food and fuel; some proofs of which he brings forward. We have every reason then to hope that some of our lost friends and countrymen may yet be able to support life in this region, though unable to return by the way which they came, and the absence of any traces of them, north of Cape Innes, on the east side of Wellington Channel, proves nothing at all against it, since they were not likely to linger on their own way to examine shores and islands, but would push on as fast as possible while the opportunity favored them; and the next traces to be found would probably be their second winter quarters.

In confirmation of this view, Penny tells me that there are signs of their first winter encampment at Bache's Island, &c., of their having left it suddenly; and that the summer of 1846, though extremely unfavorable to the whalers, who, on account of the prevailing winds, could not cross over to the west side of Baffin's Bay, must have been quite the reverse to our navigators. You may imagine in what a state of anxiety and agitation we are till we learn the decision of the Admiralty on the appeal now made to them. I have written a strong letter also, and I know that Sir F. Beaufort, Captain Hamilton and Mr. Barron, who are all at their posts, will allege the necessity of prompt measures with all their power.—Should we fail, we must look to America alone as our resource. To you will belong all the virtue and credit of continuing the search, when our own countrymen fail, and to you will belong the honor and glory of succeeding the distressed, and settling forever that vexed question, which for centuries it has been the ambition of Europe, and of England in particular, to solve.

I cannot abandon my husband and my countrymen to their fate, just at the very moment when the pathway to them has been found, and, if need be, and my coming to the United States would help in engaging the active and energetic sympathies of your countrymen; painful in many respects, as this trial would be, I would brace up my courage to the proof. But my health is sinking. I have a beloved sister, (not to mention an aged father, who is not now in a state to be conscious of my absence, whom it would almost break my heart to leave. I am sure you will tell me, with all your accustomed truth and candor, and kindness, what is your view on this point, in case the Admiralty fail me.

JENNY LIND RETURNED FROM THE STAGE.—Jenny Lind has written the following letter in reply to the report that she was to appear in the Opera in New York during the coming winter:

"I have not the most remote idea of ever again returning to the stage, and although I treat with perfect indifference the reports and sayings of writers in newspapers, or otherwise, yet I should feel really thankful to you to state that no inducement whatever can tend to make me change my mind in reference to the resolution I have adopted to quit the stage.

The Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, has been bequeathed to the children of Gen. JESSE and Col. CROGHAN by a wealthy relative.

From my Mother, Sir.

A few days since a case came up in the U. S. District Court in Philadelphia, in which a captain of a vessel was charged with some offence on shipboard by his crew.—An incident occurred in the hearing of the case, which excited a deep feeling in Court and in all present.

A small lad was called to the witness's stand. He had been a hand on board the barque, at Pernambuco, and was present during the controversy between the captain and the crew. The shaggy appearance of his head, and the bronzed character of his face and neck, from the exposure of a Southern sun, at first sight, would seem to indicate carelessness and neglect; but underneath that long and matted hair, the fire of intelligence gleamed from a pair of small and restless eyes, which could not be mistaken. The counsel for the captain, from the extreme youth of the lad, doubted whether he understood the obligation of an oath he was about to take, and with a view to test his knowledge asked leave to interrogate him. This was granted, and the following interesting colloquy took place:

Counsel.—"My lad, do you understand the obligations of an oath?"

Boy.—"Yes, sir, I do."

Counsel.—"What is the obligation?"

Boy.—"To speak the truth and keep nothing hid."

Counsel.—"Where did you learn this, my lad?"

Boy.—"From my mother, sir."

replied the lad, with a look of pride which showed how much he esteemed the early moral principles implanted in his breast by her to whom was committed his physical and moral existence.

For a moment there was a deep silence in the court room, and then as eye met eye, and face gleamed to face with the recognition a mother's love and moral principles which has made their fixed expression upon this boy, it seemed as if the spectators would forget the decorum due to the place, and give audible expression to their emotions. The lad was instantly admitted to testify.

Behold the mother's power. Of ten had evil influence and corrupt example assailed this boy. Time and care and exposure to the bad influences of the infant fair, and the lessons of a mother's love, which taught him to love and speak the truth.

Curious Facts.

A writer in one of the New York religious papers is comparing the census returns in regard to the prevalence of insanity between the whites and blacks, and the relative proportions of each afflicted with the disease. The facts adduced show that insanity is greatest among the free blacks. In the State of Maine, every fourteenth colored person is an idiot or a lunatic.—And though there is a gradual improvement in the condition of the colored race as we proceed west and south, yet it is evident that the free States are the principal abodes of idleness and lunacy among them. In Ohio there are just ten colored persons who are idiots or lunatics, where there is one in Kentucky. And in Louisiana, a large majority of the population is colored, and four fifths of them are slaves, there is but one of these idiots of 4200 who are sane. The proportions in other States, according to the census of 1840, are as follows: Massachusetts, 1 in 47; Connecticut, 1 in 180; New York, 1 in 37; Pennsylvania, 1 in 294; Maryland, 1 in 174; Virginia, 1 in 120; North Carolina, 1 in 121; South Carolina, 1 in 240; Ohio, 1 in 105; Kentucky, 1 in 105.

These facts show that slavery is more in accordance with the natural condition of the blacks than freedom. Of course, into the calculation is to be taken the imperfect freed of the blacks of the North. These the freed blacks have only one of name. It is things here against ideas there.

They show, moreover, that high latitudes are not the natural habitats of the negro—that he is a native of warm climates, and cannot adapt himself to those which are cold.

Although the facts are not complete, proofs of the naturalness of slavery, they furnish strong evidence in its favor. The negro in Africa lives to a good age, but, being freed from the necessities of civilization, he lives in barbarism of the grossest kind. He is indolent, cruel, unfeeling, and hardly above the brute.

In slavery he reaches the same age with a sound body and sane mind, and with advancement which places him in the scale of intelligence and humanity as far above the condition of his African progenitor as the white man is above him.

There must be something congenial with the laws of progress in the causes which produce these effects—something which furnishes justification for the institutions which are the basis of our social condition in the South.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1851.

WILLIAM P. DAVIS, announces himself as a candidate for Representative of Benton county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

ASA SKELTON, Esq., requests us to announce him as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

JAMES VANSANDT, requests us to announce him as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

S. B. WHITE, requests us to announce his name as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

Since the August elections in this State, and the disastrous results to the Democratic State Rights party in the recent elections in other States, the Journals on both sides have been recapitulating their past acts and marking out for themselves a future course of action. Will our readers indulge us a moment while we too, come to the confessional? And in doing this we wish not to elaborate a single point, or mystify any position we have heretofore taken, or which we may in future assume; all we ask is the privilege of making a "clean conscience."

Well, to begin. The *Jacksonville Republican* commenced its career soon after Mr. VAN BUREN was elected to the Presidency. We flatter ourselves that it came not into the world "half made up"—no sickly or affected neutrality characterized its course. It assumed as its political basis the broad platform of democratic principles, entered unreservedly and unequivocally into the advocacy of democratic measures. It yielded a cheerful and hearty support to Mr. VAN BUREN's administration, which, at that time, was not only acceptable to the democracy North, but to the entire party South. No free-soilism or abolitionism marred the beauty and purity of his political creed at that time, consequently the heavy hand of tyranny and oppression fell not upon the South during the term of his administration.

The next crusade in which it was engaged, with the same colors flying at its mast head, was against the humbug—log-cabin-on-skin adversary of 1840; and its readers will remember how unflinchingly it breast the terrible storm of the hard-cider campaign, which resulted in the overthrow of the democratic hosts, and the election of Gen. HARRISON. During the reign of him whom the *Whigs* called "traitor John," consequent on the death of HARRISON, it approved or unsparingly censured the measures of his administration as he approximated more or less to the correct standard of democratic principles.

With James K. Polk as the standard bearer, it entered the lists against the evading enemy, and warmly, heartily and sincerely advocated his election; and no paper in the union advocated the measures of his brilliant administration with more sincerity or devotion.

When the contest raged between CASS and BUTLER on the one hand, and TAYLOR and FILLMORE on the other, true to its political principles, all its energies were exerted to secure the election of the former.

Of its course since the commencement of the present abolition-Fillmore administration it is unnecessary to speak—its readers know whether it has pleased or censured.

When the Southern Rights question was sprung and became paramount to all others, the Republican was one of the few papers that warmly opposed the dissolution of the Democratic party (and consequently entered a protest against the Resolution of the Montgomery State Rights Convention to that effect) and boldly affirmed that the State Rights doctrines of the Jeffersonian Democratic party, if faithfully and unanimously adhered to, there was ample security for the rights, interests and honor of the South. In the question just referred to, it has pretty fairly referred for itself the reputation of a true political prophet. It predicted that the obliteration of old party lines, for which it contended there was no necessity, since the democratic party ever has been the State

Rights party, would result in the complete overthrow of the democracy, and give to the whigs triumphant success. In recapitulating the course of the Republican and in making the above confession, we wish it understood that its conductors are not influenced so much by the hope or expectation of reward as to manifest a willingness to unite with those of our contemporaries, who were once ultra Procrustean in their notions, in healing the wounds of the democracy. But it may be we'll speak of this again.

Georgia has given Congress, according to last accounts, about 1800 majority.

Read the letter from our old democratic friend "Coosa"—we promise to give him our serious consideration.

Two errors occurred in the advertisement of the Estate of Leil Bruton, in which Matthew Allen is Administrator, a few weeks since—in the first place, it should have been "Monday the 3d day of November," instead of "Tuesday the 3d, &c.," and in the second place it was "Tuesday the 25th day of October," where it should have been as the first mentioned.

Picket's History of Alabama.

Alabama is no longer without her Historian! Albert J. Pickett, of Montgomery, by constant toil and indomitable perseverance has, within the last four years, succeeded in collecting the scattered fragments of her early history, and has given them to the world embodied in a narrative perspicuous, truthful and interesting.

We have given this work a cursory perusal and have been gratified—satisfied—our State pride has been exalted—and we doubt not every Alabamian will feel that an "aching void" has been filled. We have said this much not as a compliment to the able Author; for we feel that no notice of ours could add to the merit of the work: we merely wish to let our people know that the "History" is in our midst—an agency for Benton and Cherokee has been established here;—and all (we hope there will be many) who wish to adorn their libraries with this valuable book, by calling at Woodward's can supply themselves with a copy.

Every Southerner should remember that this work is not only the History of a Southern State; but it was written in the South, by a Southerner; and to this we can add the gratifying fact that it was published in the South, by Messrs. Walker and James 1st East Bay Charleston, who by their enterprise have placed Southern Author's independent of the North.

What young man who has any taste for reading, or old man who has a family either of sons or daughters, will remain without "Pickett's History of Alabama and incidentally of Georgia and Mississippi?"

IMMENSE WEALTH.

The following are names of citizens of St. Louis worth over \$300,000:—

Lucas & Hunt, \$593,000;
James H. Lucas, \$452,000;
James Clements, Jr., \$374,000;
Thomas Allen, \$371,000;
Octavia Boyce, \$341,000;
J. B. Brant, \$441,000;
Geo. Collier, \$420,000;
Peter Lindell, \$325,300;
Col. John O'Fallon, \$325,300;
D. D. Page, \$327,500;
Robert Tyler, \$337,000;
Isaac Walker, \$307,500.

The above only embraces property assessed within the city limits.—Col. O'Fallon, Mr. Lucas, Mr. James Clements, Jr., and other wealthy citizens, own besides, Estates of great value, outside of the city limits.—*Memphis Union.*

Additional from Mexico.

Two newspapers have been established in the city of Mexico. One is called *El Atlas Cubano*, and is devoted to the cause of the independence of Cuba; and the other is *El Espanol*, and holds just the opposite views.

The electoral college has assembled and chosen what are called the secondary electors. The *Siglo Diez y Nueve* denounces this as an unconstitutional act.

The *Esperanza* of Guadalajara publishes a letter from Mazatlan, which says that a force of more than a thousand Americans had invaded the Mexican territory from California. They had crossed the frontier of Sonora, and demanded permission from the State Government to work the mines which they found there. The *Tratado Union* doubts the truth of this rumor.

The Government has asked Congress to permit the anticipation of \$650,000 more of the Americans indemnity.

It is proposed to place a light-house at the mouth of the Tobasco river.

Letters from Mazatlan announce that the steamer Gold Hunter had been purchased at San Francisco, to run between that port and Ventosa Bay, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

A letter from Havana, to some person in the city of Mexico, to which reference is made in the *Siglo*, gravely asserts that an American vessel had arrived at Havana for the purpose of offering reparations to Spain for the outrages committed during the riots in this city, and payment for the damages sustained by the Spanish residents.

The letter says that the American Government had requested the Spanish Consul to return in the ship-of-war referred to, stating that he would be received here by the authorities, that the Spanish flag would be raised and saluted with twenty guns. Besides, he would be conducted by the authorities to his residence, from which the Spanish flag would wave for three days, and that, before being unfurled, the criminals who had desecrated it would be forced to go on their knees and kiss it. Likewise, every night, for three days, the portrait of the Queen of Spain would be carried round the streets, accompanied by a procession of the people and the authorities; and that the losses incurred by the Spanish citizens here, as well as the price of the Union printing office, would be paid out of the public treasury. After this, the ringleaders of the riots would be placed on board the vessel-of-war and taken to Washington for punishment.—*N. O. Pic.*

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1851. Sir:—I have received your letter, (marked "confidential") in which, after committing the error of supposing me to be "fully before the country as the Whig candidate for the Presidency" you proceed to interrogate me on many points of grave public interest.

Permit me to say, that, considering we shall probably only have a Whig candidate for the Presidency through a National Convention, and that I cannot be its nominee except by force of the unsolicited partiality of large masses of my countrymen—

Considering, also, that if my character or principles be not already known, it would now be idle to attempt to supply the deficient information mere paper professions of wisdom and virtue, made for the occasion—

And considering that, if I answer your queries, I must go on and answer others already before me, as well as the long series that would inevitably follow, to the disgust of the public—

I will beg permission to close this acknowledgment of your letter by assuring myself

With great respect,

Your old servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

P. S.—I must add that I write and say nothing on public subjects, which I am unwilling to see published.

W. S.

Policy of the Whigs.

The Louisville Democrat has completely unmasked the design of the whigs throughout the country. Let them be watched.

There is one feature of whig policy in 1852 already developed.—The whigs South will make no issue with their political friends North on the slavery question.—They will unite in the election of a President, giving their friends in the free States full liberty to agitate at their discretion. Seward, Greeley and Weed, Berrien, Mangum, and Bell, each affecting to be zealous for his own section, and pretending to repudiate the doctrines of the other, or apologizing for them. For the one great object—the spoils—they will unite. In their national convention they will, as in 1838, suppress all expression of opinion, or resolve to support the laws, the constitution, and the commands, and with a shout for Landy's Lane, Cerro Gordo &c., strive again to play the same game of concealment and trickery, which was so profitable in the late canvass. Should they succeed Congress will assemble again with nothing settled by the voice of the country. Then will come some more bargaining, and chaffering and compromising at the expense of the tranquility of the Country.

A proposition is on foot, New Orleans, to raise a fund purchase suitable presents to present to the British consul at Havana, Joseph T. Crawford, and Sidney Smith, his worthy secretaries as memorates of their noble praiseworthy conduct towards the American prisoners.

"Boy, you're not far from a fool." "Well, as we ain't more than three feet apart, I give in to that."

The Truth coming Out.

The Washington papers publish the following letter of Gen. Scott, who was "written to some members of the State Senate, at the request of eight members of the State Senate, addressing him as the undoubted Whig candidate for the Presidency, and requesting his opinions upon the various political questions which have agitated the country." As the *N. York Express* says, the letter is "characteristic"—for there is no other man prominently named for the Presidency who would have written a letter so affectingly sprawled out, like the combs in a bill of indictment. We stated the other day that we had been positively informed that Gen. Scott was under a pledge to Seward to write no public letter expressing his opinions on subjects of "grave public interest"—the policy being as in the case of Gen. Taylor, to get votes North and South, by vague representations of his advocates in each section. The following letter comes in to confirm the same view—for Gen. Scott, in the language of the Republic, "refers to his past life and character for his opinions," and positively refuses to avow his sentiments on points of "grave public interest." Of course, therefore, coming in such a questionable shape, he cuts himself from the support of the Southern Whig party, if their organs are to be believed. Does not the publication of this singular letter look as if the Fillmore men sought to produce some such effect?—*Richmond Enquirer.*

GENERAL SCOTT.

The New York Express says—Gen. Scott being written to some months since by a gentleman of Pennsylvania, at the request of eight members of the State Senate, addressing him as the undoubted Whig candidate for the Presidency, and requesting his opinions on the various political questions which have agitated the country, wrote the following characteristic letter in reply:

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"Boy, you're not far from a fool." "Well, as we ain't more than three feet apart, I give in to that."

Blot in Smith County, Texas.—Three Men Killed and Five Wounded.

We copy the following from the Tyler (Smith county, Texas) Telegraph of the 27th September: "We stop the press to announce one of the most painful tragedies that has ever fallen to our lot to record. On this morning, John N. McKinley, Sheriff of this county, arrested at Canton, Mr. Joseph Pierce, with a warrant charged with the offence of assault with intent to commit a murder. After Pierce was arrested, a man by the name of Isaac Moore threatened to raise a crowd of Pierce's friends and rescue him from the custody of the Sheriff. The Sheriff in the interim summoned a guard to prevent the rescue of the prisoner. About 2 o'clock p. m., Moore and Robert Crawford, made the attempt to rescue the prisoner. The parties were all armed, and after about twenty shots, and many thrusts with bowie knives, hand axes, &c., the Sheriff's party were left victorious in possession of the prisoner, who is now lodged in jail.

Robert Pierce, after receiving several shots, fell and expired. Isaac Moore was also shot dead. Crawford, escaped, supposed to be severely wounded.

Of the Sheriff's party, David Nell was killed, James Holden mortally wounded, J. W. Patterson mortally wounded, Thomas Brock slightly wounded, Sheriff McKinley severely wounded, not considered mortal.

Thus has terminated one of the most fatal and melancholy riots that has ever happened in our county. And strange to say, notwithstanding the deadly execution done, none know who done the mischief, except the wound received by the Sheriff, which was given by the prisoner, John Pierce.

The Red Land Herald (published at San Augustine), of the 4th inst., gives the following account of the dreadful affair:

"We regret to learn that a most bloody and fatal affair occurred at Canton, in Smith county, on Saturday last. An attempt was made by the Sheriff of Smith county, to arrest one Bob Pierce for a breach of the peace, when Wood Pierce, assisted by Isaac Moore and Peter Crawford, attempted to rescue his brother Bob. The Sheriff summoned a posse of six or seven men. Wood Pierce fired upon them, wounding Elidden, one of the guard. Several of the posse then fired, killing Isaac Moore. Wood Pierce fired his remaining barrel, and then seized Isaac Moore's gun and fired it, wounding two more of the guard, when he was shot down by one of the guard named Nell. Peter Crawford, then fired twice, killing Nell and another of the guard. He then made his escape, although several shots were fired at him as he ran.

In the meantime the prisoner, Bob Pierce, was in the house using a broad axe upon the Sheriff, seriously injuring him and one of his men. He was however, disarmed and carried to the Tyler jail. The Sheriff snapped every barrel of a six-shooter at his head, but without any effect. At our last advice a party of some fifteen or twenty (mostly Pierses) were following the prisoner, supposed with an intention of rescuing him at every hazard.

Cure for Consumption.

In the first number of the New Orleans Monthly Medical Register—which we noticed a few days ago—we find an article by Professor Stone on the virtues of "Phosphate of Lime in Scrophula and other depraved states of the System," which is of some moment. It was suggested by an essay in the London Lancet on the "physiology of the oxalate and phosphate of lime, and their relation to the formation of cells."

"The conclusions of the author (says Professor Stone) are based upon careful chemical research and results from the use of the remedy. His researches show that in man, as well as in vegetables and inferior animals, phosphate of lime as well as albumen and fat is absolutely essential for the formation of cells, and he considers that many of the pathological states of the system depend upon a deficiency of this salt. The affections in which it is advised are ulcerations dependent upon a general dyscrasia, and not a mere local affection; infantile atrophy, in those suffering from rickets and consequent dia-rhea and tuberculous diseases, particularly of the lungs in the early stages."

Struck by this article, Professor Stone tested it, and he describes three cases in which its virtues were very obvious. The first was that of a slave, who was admitted to the Professor's Infirmary in July with a disease of the nose, the whole system showing great progress in scrophulous decay. The usual remedies were unsuccessfully applied until August, when cod liver oil was used, but the disorganization of the stomach was increased by it. The phosphate of lime was then applied—eight grains three times a day. Its good effects were soon apparent. It and the oil were thereafter administered together and the patient soon was restored to health.

The second case is that of a young lady aged 24. Her disease was one of unimpaired phthisis, which might have been expected to terminate in the course of a few months. The upper part of both her lungs was filled with tubercles, and in some places was beginning to soften. The case was evidently a bad one. The treatment of cod liver oil was at first used, but without marked improvement. The phosphate of lime was then administered with the oil, and the result, as in the case of the negro, was soon apparent. The patient was rapidly getting well.

The third case was that of a child seven years of age, in which the phosphate of lime was used with complete success.

We can only refer briefly to these cases for the purpose of directing attention to the subject. Before the dreadful diseases which they describe, scientific men have stood abashed. That there is some remedy for them we can hardly doubt, and this may, if a new thing, be the desideratum which science is in search of.

The American Flag in Europe.

What hope remains of resisting the march of Cossackism across Europe? We see but one; and it is time to call forth that hope into active life. It is an appeal to the democracy of Europe—indeed, not only of Europe, but the democracy of the whole world. England has waived her right to the post of honor; but there is another England not so bound by the concealed coils of diplomacy and court influence—the Anglo-American republic. That republic is the natural head of the democratic movement. True, her fathers forewarned her against European intervention; but when Cossackism has established itself on the shores of the Atlantic, it will be too late to discuss the policy of intervention; too late to take the initiative. Besides, the people of that republic can act without waiting for the government. Nor would it really be an alien intervention: Her sons can act with us; they are more than cousins; they are brothers of the whole blood, needing only a common action to develop all our brotherhood. And to the democracy of the world they are the very democracy of their religion.

An American force in the battle field of Europe, raising the standard of universal democracy, would call forth every people of the continent in hope, courage, and irresistible numbers. Floating in that field, "the star-spangled banner" would strike terror and despair to the heart of old despotism, conscious of its doom. Its very coming would be victory.

The appeal would be felt, even in this country. If a particular class just now lends its influence to a diplomacy-devised government, the bulk of the English people has no such spell upon it: the present government of England has deliberately provoked the enmity of Ireland, we have seen how impatient the most active of our colonies are under the law rule of the party which manages in Downing street. The Cape of Good Hope, Canada, the Australians, are full of sympathy with people who have struggled, like themselves, for freedom and self-government. "Once raise the standard of universal democracy in Europe, the people of our colonies, the people of Ireland, and of England itself, would echo to the summons, and soon place in power a government strong enough, in head and heart and popular influence, to lead England to her true post.

We have no fear that such a war would flood us, like that from the East, with barbarism; it must be animated by a noble chivalry and high spirit. We have no fear that it would entail national debts; it would be self-supporting; it would "pay" itself out of the treasures of despotism, out of perverted wealth, the unappropriated lands of the people. We have no fear that it would establish a "tyranny of the many." The idea that this pen has long been laboring to incite, that a union of the people of the world against the tyrants would still leave each people to be free in itself to follow its own genius, and work out its own developments, is now understood. Here is a crusade against the true eastern inhumanity of our day—the fidelity of despotism in the rights of humanity; here is a field on which America can rejoin the active peoples of the Old World, win her spurs in the history of Europe itself, and unite the glories of the two hemispheres. Austria has challenged the democracy of the world; let the democracy accept the challenge. We pass the challenge to the young democracy of America.

A couple of "limbs of the law," who were conducting a suit before a justice in Rochester, got incensed at one another, and finally came to blows. The court sat by and looked coolly on until the fracas was over. Then the combatants apologized for disturbing his honor, but the Justice, wiping his specs, coolly declared he hadn't been disturbed in the least—he rather liked it.

Great Conflagration.

Information has just reached this place, by letter to Judge Tros, A. Walker, that on the night of the 22nd inst., Babcock's warehouse in Cahaba, on the Alabama river, was burnt with about 5000 bales of cotton. Judge Walker had 118 bales burnt.

Mr. Calhoun's Book.

We have been prevented by numerous engagements the past week, from examining the work of Mr. Calhoun on government, which has just appeared. And we have not yet had time to render it any sort of justice—for that would require much reflection and study. We think, however, we may safely pronounce it the greatest work on government that has ever appeared, not even excepting Montesquieu.

We presume there is hardly a modern reader who will not confess that, on looking into the productions on this subject of Plato, Aristotle and Xenophon, or of Sir Thomas Moore, and Locke, he has been disappointed. As for Bentham and Fourier, they are too extravagant and grotesque to be admitted into the comparison. They have all the excesses of Rousseau, without his sentiment or poetry. And when we look into the debates of the framers of the Constitution, we are struck with their want of precision and foresight. Government had not, in fact, risen to the dignity of a science. And the best that could be done by the student in politics, was to consult the leading public acts which form the skeleton of the British constitution, and then to examine the federal and State constitutions of this country. The maxims and essays of Bacon and Bolingbroke, the speeches of Fox, Sheridan, Burke, and Brougham, in England, and those of Randolph, Clay, Webster, and Calhoun, in this country, together with the writings and messages of Jefferson and Madison, afforded many passages on the nature of government, which added greatly to the materials for a science. But Calhoun has done more to make government a science than all his predecessors. He has given to moral reasoning almost the precision and certainty of mathematical. And he has combined in this work a consideration of almost every principle of government which history has developed. He has stated these principles in language of unequalled brevity and clearness—he has classified them with more than the discrimination of a Cavier, and his deductions follow with the ease, directness, and force of gravitation.

We cannot now begin to describe his system. And, in fact, it is difficult to select one passage from his work more important than another, or to extract one from the rest, where all are but links in a mighty cable of demonstration. But those who want to see the constitution which Mr. Calhoun was reported to have prepared for the Southern States after their secession, will find it in the very beginning of the book—the disquisition on government. We think, in this, he has furnished constitutions for all free States in future.

We shall frequently recur to this work in future.—Southern Press.

THE FATE OF GENES.—There is in this city an old man of sixty years, who graduated at the University of Dublin, Ireland; at the age of twenty-two he was admitted as a surgeon in the British army, and in that capacity visited this country with the English; was present at the destruction of the public buildings, stores, &c. at Washington city; has been in India with the British army, has been present during his service as a surgeon at four thousand amputations and fifteen severe battles; was shot twice, performed surgical operations on three hundred wounded generals, seven colonels, twenty captains, and over eleven thousand of smaller grades, &c.; has dined with two kings, one emperor, the emperor, pope, innumerable great generals, &c.; has held the largest diamond in his hand known in the world, except one; has had the British crown on his head; has been married three times; was father of eleven children, all of whom he has survived. Broken down by disease, he could no longer practice his profession; too poor to live without employment, he sailed in an emigrant ship to this country three years ago; and this man of remarkable adventures, classic education, master of four languages, sixty years old, poor, old and decaying, is now peddling oranges and apples in the streets of this city! We know not what we are, verily, we know not what we may be.—Boston Mail.

The Mississippi River and its tributaries are so low that steamboating is almost come to a stand in the upper waters. The river trade of New Orleans has suffered severely the present season in consequence. The memory of the oldest boatman is at fault in fixing the time when the river was lower than at present.

The Tennessee legislature convened on the 6th inst., and elected Whig officers.

THE REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1852.

WILLIAM P. DAVIS announces himself as a candidate for Representative of Benton county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

ASA SKEETON, Esq'r., requests us to announce him as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

JAMES VANSANDT, requests us to announce him as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

S. B. WHITE, requests us to announce his name as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

A new Post Office has been established on the Circular mail route in the eastern part of this County called Shoal Creek, and George R. Cole, appointed Post Master.

The Stockholders of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Company will find, in our advertising columns, a notice of the time and place of their Annual Meeting.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The November No. of this truly excellent Periodical is upon our table, filled with the very cream of Literature.

The engravings, which are designed as a representation of "Good and Evil Counsel," are, without a doubt rare, and very natural; but "A Youthful Contributor," surpasses anything we have ever been permitted to look at of the kind.

The Publisher of this Book certainly deserves the commendation of every person, North and South, for his untiring endeavors to make it meet the approbation of the most fastidious.

William McCullough, a stranger was on the evening of the 23rd inst., found lying on the ground on the road side, almost insensible a few hundred yards from the house of Mr. Samuel Green, in this County. He was removed to the house of Mr. G., where he had every attention paid him, calculated to restore him, but without effect. He died on the night of the 25th, and from a paper found in his possession it appears that he was sixty-one years of age and he also said to be an Englishman by birth. He had no money or other articles of value in his possession.

Mr. G. requests other papers favorable to the cause of humanity to copy, that his friends (if any) may be advised of his decease.

THE ALABAMA SYNOD.—The Synod of Alabama, which was in session for several days at this place, says the Selma Enterprise, adjourned on Monday last. We understand that the ministers and elders in attendance was very large. The Synod embraces at present 48 churches, 33 ministers, and over 4,000 comm. unicants. We had the pleasure of listening to several sermons delivered by ministers, members of the Synod, all of which displayed much talent and erudition. We are disposed to think, however, that the sermon of the occasion was the one delivered by the Rev. Mr. Nail, of Mobile, on Saturday. It is to be published by order of the Synod.

Our circuit court held its Fall Term last week. Judge Shortridge presiding. We were about the court room but little during its session; but learn that many cases were disposed of, and much business dispatched. When we remember the prompt and energetic dispatch of business which prevails in our courts now, it is proper to remark, that the fact of finding on the Bench such men as our townsman, the Hon. T. A. Walker, and the Hon. Geo. D. Shortridge, gives gratifying evidence of the capability and discernment of the people in selecting, for themselves, suitable persons to preside in their respective Districts. The former has received, at home, the congratulations of his friends, and when abroad, the highest encomiums both from the Press and the Bar, for his calm, dignified and gentlemanly bearing, his ability as a jurist, and for his faithfulness in the discharge of his official duties; the latter has been alike successful in preserving the

Judicial grime unspotted; and has elicited commendations of the highest character. Besides his firmness and impartial bearing which pre-eminently qualify him for his honorable station, his reputation is adorned by those thousand elegancies which spring from a richly cultivated intellect and which characterize a perfect gentleman.

Temperance Address.

Agreeably to an invitation given by a committee of the Division in this place, the Hon. M. J. Turnley addressed a large audience of Ladies and Gentlemen in the Methodist church in this place, on Saturday night last. The address occupied about one hour and a half, and it is not too much to say that it was both able and interesting—conclusive in argument, and illustrated with many interesting incidents. We congratulate our sister county Cherokee, in having a citizen, who has been so long a faithful and sincere friend of this good cause—one whose stability, zeal, energy and influence, will always tell favorably upon the morals of any community in which he may reside.

Pennsylvania has given Bigler the Democratic candidate, a majority of about 9,000.

Ohio.—Wood the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio has been elected by 10,000 majority. Democracy is triumphant in this State.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Submission in South Carolina to the wrongs of the last Congress as in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, is a "fixed fact." In the recent election for delegates to the Southern Congress, the Secessionists have been defeated by a majority of seven or eight thousand of the popular vote.

TEXAS.—The returns of the recent election in Texas, show the election of Bell Governor of the State. His vote was nearly equal to the sum of all his competitors, four in number. Henderson is elected Lieutenant Governor.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.
CECILE BLUFF, Ala. Oct. 18, '51.
Movers, Editors:

On this evening at a meeting of the citizens of this village and vicinity, it was unanimously resolved, that a Temperance Mass Meeting be held at this place monthly, on the first Saturday of each month, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M.—and that said meetings be continued on the Sabbath following, whenever, and as it may be deemed prudent, and it does not interfere with any appointments for religious meetings. As the work goes on you may hear from us again. "76" Jr.

Office of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Co.,
SELMA, Ala., Oct. 14, '51.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your obliging favor in which you inform me that a report has been put in circulation in your county to the effect that our company, or its Directory, has determined to change the route of the railroad so as to avoid Gadsden. It gives me pleasure to be able to assure you, as I do most emphatically, that this report is utterly unfounded.

The fact that the Directors have put under contract the grading of nearly the whole road between Jacksonville and Gadsden—which embraces much the heaviest grading on the whole line—should of itself be a sufficient refutation of the absurd report in question. That our company desires a connection with the great system of railroads, constructed or in course of construction, eastward, is certainly true, and I trust that connection will be made at no very distant day. But this is not at all inconsistent with the great leading objects of the company, the extension of the road to the Tennessee River, so as to unite North and South Alabama, now practically so far asunder; and a connection with the railroad about to be commenced at or near Winchester, Tenn., to be extended thence to the Tennessee river. This connection would not only bring North and South Alabama together—an object of itself of very great importance—but it would put us in intimate connection with the most important portion of the State of Tennessee, with its beautiful and flourishing Capital, and (by means of the railroad in contemplation, and which would doubtless be constructed at no very distant day, from Nashville to the Ohio river,) with the large and important cities of Louisville and Cincinnati, and the rich, populous and extensive regions beyond. Our company would be shortsighted indeed, to abandon objects such as these.

We are progressing with the work here as fast as possible.

About fifty-six miles of the road (extending from this place to a point near Montevallo) is under contract, to be completed by August next. The business of laying the track is progressing, and it will not be long before cars will be in motion.

The road is being constructed in a very strong and durable manner, with heavy T rail, (60 lbs. to the yard), of good quality, and one engineer says it will be a first class road in every respect. Considering its quality, it will probably be the cheapest road ever constructed in this country. The road from this to Montevallo, according to contracts in course of completion, will cost less than \$10,000 per mile, being over \$2,000 per mile less than the original estimates. What would our Yankee brethren (who are in the habit of constructing roads of the same class at a cost of from \$40,000 to \$100,000 per mile, and do a fine business at that) think of this? The difference is astonishing to those who are unacquainted with the difference in the surface over which these roads are constructed; the one comparatively a plain, the other, rugged, rocky and mountainous. Yet, almost the whole North is checkerboard with rail roads, while in our whole state we have not as much as a hundred miles worthy the name of railroad. I trust the time is near at hand when this comparison, so unfavorable to our State, can no longer be made.

Beyond Montevallo the grading of some sixty-five or seventy miles of the road is under contract, and it is the purpose of the Directors to push forward the work as speedily as possible. The time for the annual meeting of the stockholders, (which will take place at Talladega) will be announced in a very few days.

Yours truly,
J. W. LAPSLEY.

New York, Oct. 18.

Late accounts from the North Pacific Whaling Company state that fully sixty vessels have been lost in the ice, in the Arctic ocean. The whaling fleet, consisting of some six hundred vessels are proceeding to the Northwest coast.

New York, Oct. 20.—The cotton market to day was quiet but steady: the sales amounted to 800 bales.

The ship Eclipse has arrived from Rio, with ten days later intelligence. The steamer Susquehanna had completed her repairs, and was about to sail for the East Indies, via the Cape of Good Hope. Monte Video dates to the 5th of September state that the siege was expected to be shortly raised. The Buenos Ayres market was unsettled, the Brazilian Admiral GLENNEL having assumed a hostile attitude.

The parties engaged in the Syracuse outrage have been held to bail on a charge of misdemeanor. The trial takes place at Buffalo, November 11.

The post Office at Hudson has been broken into and the letters robbed.

Intelligence from the Arctic ocean states that eight whaling ships have been crushed in the ice; the crews were saved. Sixty more vessels supposed to have shared their fate.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—The steamer Albattross from Charleston to Philadelphia, put into Norfolk yesterday for Coal. She experienced a severe gale on Saturday. All Well.

PATIMORE, Oct. 21.

The sales of cotton in New York to-day sum up 2,009 bales. Up-laid is quoted at eight one-half cents. Orleans eight three-fourths cents. Steeping Exchange is unchanged.

MOBILE, Oct. 24.
The receipts of the week amount to eight hundred bales, and the sales four thousand bales, to-day one thousand bales. The market is quiet. Middling six seven-eighths to seven cents. Stock on hand twenty-seven thousand bales.

From the N. O. True Delta of Tuesday.

Later from the Rio Grande.

THREATENED ATTACK ON MATAMOROS.

The steamship Fanny, Captain Anid, arrived yesterday from Brazos Santiago, bringing later news from the valley of the Rio Grande. We learn from Capt. Anid that it was reported at Brownsville on the 16th, that Col. Carvajal was at the head of eleven hundred men within ten miles of Matamoros, intending to attack the city that night or next morning. We have seen a private letter from a responsible source to the same effect.

Among the troops attached to Carvajal's command, it is said, there are four hundred Texans. We have heretofore stated that Capt. Ford, with a body of rangers recently discharged at Laredo from the United States service, had crossed into the Mexican Territory, intending to join the Revolutionary forces. These men, we learn, are now with Carvajal, under command of Capt. Ford, ranks as Lieut. Colonel.

It is stated that a few of the United States soldiers have deserted

from Fort Ringgold and joined the Revolutionary forces.

Great confidence, we are told, was entertained by the citizens of Brownsville, in Carvajal's success.

By the arrival of the Fanny, we have received the Rio Bravo, of the 15th inst. We extract the following paragraphs:

"The rumor that General Canales has arrived in Matamoros, received just as our last paper was going to press, turned out to be erroneous. It arose from the fact that General Alvalos had started a few miles into the country, with forty cavalry, to see one of his officers. General Canales was still at Victoria, at the latest dates, waiting for funds to begin his forced marches to the frontier. We suspect he will have a good time of it before he gets these same funds. Matamoros has been, for nearly a week past, declared by the commanding General to be in a state of siege.

During the last few days, goods to the value of \$500,000 have been imported into that place from Brownsville. An attack on Matamoros, by assault, is looked for hourly, and yet the goods are introduced. We hope, for the sake of owners, that they have better safeguards than those that usually regulate affairs under the circumstances of the present case; if not—presto—they will be gone!"

The Rio Bravo says that General Alvalos has issued a proclamation, addressed to the citizens and to the soldiers under his command, in which he labors, with great zeal, to arouse their fears and enlist their national vanity and pride against the movement headed by Carvajal.

The Rio Bravo publishes the following letter from President Ariata to General Alvalos, commanding at Matamoros: It is one of several (that paper says) which have been intercepted by Carvajal, and discloses the plan of operations adopted to subdue the people of the disaffected district:

MEXICO, Sept. 28, '51.

MY DEAR FRIEND: On account of the disagreeable occurrences on the frontier, transmitted by you, under date of the 17th instant, the Government immediately dictated its orders for reinforcing that Brigade with troops, which will go by sea; and with those of Uraga's Brigade, will put 200 men in movement for Ciudad Victoria.

General Jauregui had also transmitted the same intelligence, under date of the 23d, telling me that on the next day he would put in movement for the field of operations, the forces he could dispose of under the orders of Don Onofre Dias; that he issued orders to Maldonado to go by Guerrero with 200 Seminoles and 100 soldiers besides; and that he himself would start immediately afterwards with the rest of the forces which he had scattered about and was collecting together. By the same route, by sea, I write to you at length, indicating to you all, I believe, you should do; it is on this account that I am not more profligate. Your affectionate friend and servant, who kisses your hands,

MARIANO ARISTA.

Sr. General Don FRANCISCO AVALOS, Matamoros.

The foregoing is all of interest that we find in the Rio Bravo. Below we give an interesting letter from one of our correspondents:

Brownsville, Oct. 15, '51.

There are any amount of rumors in this region of the world relative, to war, revolutions, battles and the usual concomitants of a frontier life. Some of them are entitled to credence; others are to be viewed with suspicion, and not a few are entirely without foundation, being entirely views of what men really wish would transpire. That a revolution is in progress on the Rio Grande, that a battle has been fought and won, is beyond a doubt, but as to the motives, the future movements or destination of the liberating army, there is the most profound obscurity. Even in Camargo, the head quarter of Carvajal, it is not known if he will be satisfied with what he has gained on the frontier, and direct his operations against Monterey, or move down to Matamoros and gain possession of that city. The latter seems to be the most plausible plan as the Customhouse duties in a very few days would yield him a supply of funds sufficient to prosecute the war with effect in the interior.

Gen. Alvalos, apprehensive of the success of the scheme of Carvajal in reducing the tariff on merchandise and breadstuffs, has lowered the duties in the port of Matamoros, and already, within the last three days, goods to a very large amount have been crossed over. By some men this is not considered quite fair on the part of the merchants towards Col. Carvajal, as he was entitled to these duties, having first ventured his life and fortune in the cause, for the express purpose of establishing a liberal commercial scheme, and should have received the sanction of the men who are to be benefited by the success of the plan of government. It is strange how soon patriotism will take wings when brought in competition with commercial interests. Man-

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MORRIS' MILLS

THE above named mills, situated 14 miles South of Jacksonville, near the Talladega Road, are now in excellent order, and such is the completeness and finish of the machinery, that the flour manufactured will compare favorably with any in the Southern country. The unprecedented drought of the present season has sufficiently proven the water to be unailing, and none need fear disappointment. The Saw mill is also in excellent working order, and bills for every description of lumber can be filled at all times. Flour of excellent quality, manufactured at this mill, will be kept constantly on deposit for sale at Jacksonville, Oxford, Talladega, and also at Asheville, St. Clair County. E. G. MORRIS.

Office of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Co. SELMA, Oct. 16, 1851. THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Company, will be held at the town of Talladega, on Tuesday the 15th day of November, 1851, at which time and place an election for President and Directors of the company, for the ensuing year, will be held; and other business of importance will come before the Convention: a full and punctual attendance is desired. Stockholders who may be unable to attend in person, can, by writing, appoint any other Stockholder to represent them. By order of the Board of Directors, J. W. LAPSLEY, President.

LAND FOR SALE. LOOKOUT Summitland, White Oak and Flattrap places, with other places for sale, from one to three years, for three fourths or more of the purchase money, as may be agreed on. Said lands are lying on Bayou Peor, north-west corner of Copiah county, Miss., 22, 23 and 24 miles east of Port Gibson; tolerable improvements, and suitable in size for 40, 20, 15 or 10 hands. Two places with Mills, Gin, and other improvements with open land for 30 or 40 hands. One for 20 hands unimproved, and two places for 15 hands improved; well watered places, one bold spring, and a small creek, flush with pure free stone water; also three wells of good water on parts of the land furthest from the springs. Dayco Pierre is a small sized river, emptying into the Mississippi, a little above Oakland College, Claiborne county. Most of this year has been the driest in this part of the country that we remember for thirty years, yet the little creek and three or four spring branches afford water sufficient to irrigate a considerable portion of the Bayou Pierre bottoms, and by a little more preparation would make them produce the largest quantities of Rice and other products to the acre. Cotton is usually fine on these lands. Persons emigrating would do well to examine these lands. Lands laid off in suitable tracts to suit purchasers—healthy building situations in the hills and bottoms, and second bottoms to cultivate. There may be had also, for cash only, from 100 to 110 NEGROES IN FAMILIES. Corn, Fodder, Peas and Stock. G. W. GRANT.

STATE OF ALABAMA, HANCOCK COUNTY. Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday of Oct. 1851. THIS day came Henry M. Gay, administrator of the Estate of James Ross, deceased, and filed his petition in writing praying for an order of sale to sell the lands belonging to said deceased for the purpose of paying the debts and expenses of said deceased. It is therefore ordered that notice be given for forty days, by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying Samuel Risher, who it appears is one of the heirs at law of said deceased, and who resides beyond the limits of this State, to be and appear before a court to be held on the second Monday of December next, at We-dowee, to contest the allegations set forth in said petition, and to show cause why said lands should not be ordered to be sold. JOSEPH BENTON, Judge of Probate.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LAND. IN obedience to an order and decree of the Probate Court of St. Clair County, State of Alabama, I will sell to the highest bidder on the premises, on the 10th day of December next, on twelve months credit, the following described lands, situate in said county, to-wit: the south east quarter of section 26, and fifteen (15) acres on the north west corner of the north west fourth of the south west fourth of section 25, all in township 17, range 3, east, in Tuscaloosa Land District, State of Alabama, containing in all one hundred and seventy-five (175) acres, belonging to the estate of Love Claunch, deceased. JOHN COLLINS, Administrator.

Alexander & Trammell, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Rome, Georgia.

50 KEGS White Lead in 25 and 100 pound kegs. 25 Boxes Window Glass—all sizes. 50 Gallons Linseed Oil, for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET, October 7, 1851.

Head Quarters, 1st Regiment, 10th Division, 15th of November next, for review at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs.

THE first Battalion of the 2nd Regiment, 10th Division, will parade at Alexandria, on the 15th of November next, for review at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers will attend the day previous for drill. The strength of the companies and arms and all the alarm men will be required of all the Captains of companies. Captains will extend this order to the non-commissioned officers of the staff will all attend both days. Done by order of Lieutenant Colonel, Wm. M. RICHIE, Col. Com't, Ala. Militia. RICHARD LANKFORD, Adj.

E. L. WOODWARD, HAS for several days been receiving his supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Which for beauty, durability, and cheapness, are not surpassed by any Stock of Merchandise in Benton County. It affords him pleasure to offer Goods of such quality as will, in their use, give satisfaction; and no pains have been spared for the accomplishment of this desirable object. Please call and examine for yourselves. Oct. 6, 1851.—Ot.

JACKSONVILLE CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber offers a well selected stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Fine Gold and Silver Watches—warranted fine gold—Jewelry, and almost every article called for. Call and see. I am selling low. GEORGE STIPES, October 21, 1851.

HOKE & ABERNATHY, ARE receiving their Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a very general assortment of DRY GOODS.

Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps; Sugar and Coffee, Blacksmith's Tools, Carriage Trimmings, Rifle Guns, Sole and Upper Leather, Bolted Cloths, Drugs and Medicines, Books and Stationery—in short, almost every article that is called for: which they have purchased low, and offer at a very short advance. Oct. 7, 1851.—tf

J. FORNEY & SON, IN announcing the arrival of their recent purchases of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Assure their customer and the public that the utmost care, and greatest exertions have been used to present a stock embracing the newest and most fashionable styles; and for extent will not be surpassed. Grateful for the patronage heretofore received, they ask a continuance from their old friends, and solicit a call from the public generally, feeling assured that they can offer them such advantages as will induce them to purchase. Sept. 23, 1851.—Gt.

HISTORY OF ALABAMA, AND INCIDENTALLY OF Georgia and Mississippi.

FROM the earliest period, in 2 volumes—price \$3.00.—Illustrated with beautiful engravings. Mr. E. L. Woodward, of Jacksonville, is my Agent for the sale of this work, for the counties of Benton and Cherokee. He has now on hand a large supply. A. J. PICKETT, October 21, 1851.

Valuable Land for Sale UNDER DECREE IN CHANCERY.

IN pursuance of an order from the Chancery Court for the 12nd District of Alabama, I will offer for sale at the court house door, in Randolph county, between the usual hours of sale, on Monday, the 23rd day of November next, to the highest bidder, for cash, all those valuable tracts of Land known as the west half of Section No. 12, and the South half of Section No. 1, in Township 20, Range 11, East, in the Coosa Land District, and in the County of Randolph and State of Alabama. Sold for the purchase money at the prayer of Cicero Heath vs. E. K. Sparks, et al. Wm. H. SMITH, Register, &c. September 30, 1851.

B. T. POPE, Attorney at Law, ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

WILL hereafter attend the Circuit courts of Benton, Cherokee, Jackson and Marshall, and as heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery courts of St. Clair, Blount and DeKalb counties, and the Supreme court of the State. Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

50 KEGS White Lead in 25 and 100 pound kegs. 25 Boxes Window Glass—all sizes. 50 Gallons Linseed Oil, for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET, October 7, 1851.

STATE OF ALABAMA, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in October, 1851.

BEFORE IRBY WOOLLEY, Judge of the Probate Court of said County. To the heirs and devisees of John Dill late of said County deceased, who are of full age, you and each of you are hereby notified to appear before the said Irby Woolley Judge of the said Court at a regular Term thereof to be held at the Court House of said County on the 2nd Monday in December next, then and there to answer the petition of James S. Clements Adm'r. officio of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, lands and tenements of the said John Dill deceased, who hath filed a petition in said Court this day setting forth that it is necessary to divide the real Estate of said John Dill deceased, amongst the heirs of said John Dill, and that the same cannot be fairly equally and beneficially divided amongst the said heirs without a sale thereof, and praying this Court to grant an order for the sale of the real Estate of the said John Dill deceased, consisting as alleged in said petition of the west half of the north east quarter and the east half of the north west quarter, and the east half of the south west quarter all of section 10, of Township 13, and Range 5, east in the Huntsville land district in said county. Witnesses: IRBY WOOLLEY Judge of said Court and Probate of St. Clair County and the seal of said Court this 13th day of October A. D. 1851.

IRBY WOOLLEY, Judge of Probate.

Oct. 21, 1851. 4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Probate, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in October, 1851. THIS day came Robt. W. Clark, Administrator, &c., of James W. Lewis, late of South Carolina, deceased, and petitions this Court for an order to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased, and also files his affidavit, alleging that the heirs of said Estate live beyond the limits of this State—it is therefore ordered by the court that notice be given said heirs, by advertisement once a week, for four weeks, to be and appear before this court on the 2nd Monday in December next, to answer said petition. W. E. McDaniel, Judge of Probate of Cherokee Co. October 21, 1851.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 22nd day of November, 1851, I will, as Administrator of the Estate of Anderson Wilkins, late of Cherokee county, Alabama, deceased, proceed to sell, at Ladoga, between the usual hours of sale, two certain tracts of land, as the property of said Estate, lying in Benton county, Alabama, and known and described as Lots No. 1 and 2, in the plan and survey of Section 16, Township 12, Range 10, East, containing in all one hundred and twenty acres. The said land is sold under an order of the Court of Probate of Cherokee county, in said State, granted on the 2nd Monday in June last, for the purpose of paying the debts due by said deceased. The said land will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. SEABORN WILLIAMS, October 21, 1851.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold on the 2nd Monday of November next, at the court house door, in the Town of Jacksonville, on a credit of twelve months with note and approved security, all the personal property of James E. Newton, deceased, consisting of three likely negroes, to-wit: Darcas, a woman, Christopher, a man, Elizabeth, a girl, one Gold Watch, and one Horse Wagon. T. R. WILLIAMS, Sept. 30, 1851. Adm'r. At the same time and place some eight or ten other negroes will be offered on accommodating terms. T. R. W.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance to an order of the Probate Court, for the County of St. Clair, State of Alabama, the undersigned as administrator of the Estate of Baylis J. Earle deceased, will sell to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House door of said County, within the legal hours of sale on the 1st Monday in December next, lots numbers 17, 18 and 19, of the plan of the town of Asheville, in said County together with the improvements thereon as the property of said Estate. SAMUEL M. EARLE, Adm'r. of said Estate. Oct. 21, 1851. 3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by W. W. Grubbs, residing near the Georgia Road—20 miles east of Jacksonville, a certain Gray mare, about seven years old, fifteen hands high, alump on her neck, blaze in her face, mane and tail black, and shod before. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. October 7, 1851.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

AUGUSTA DIRECTORY.

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE. J. Taylor, Jr. & Co. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York prices—opposite Wright, Nichols and Company, Broad street, Augusta, Ga. Call and examine. April 15, 1851. 1y

GLOBE HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

L. S. MORRIS, Proprietor. April 15, 1851. 1y

UNITED STATES HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

G. FARGO, Proprietor. April 15, 1851. 1y

W. E. JACKSON & Co., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, &c. Mason in Hall Building. Prompt and special attention given to orders, and bills filled at Charleston prices. New Goods received daily. April 15, 1851. 1y

Cosgrove & Brennan, (Late T. Brennan and Co.) Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, at the store lately occupied by Korte & Hope, above the Globe Hotel, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga. April 15, 1851. 1y

F. A. HOLMAN & Co., Direct Importers of CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE—and will fill all orders at Charleston prices. April 15, 1851. 1y

Lamback & Cooper, DEALERS IN CHOICE Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.; and manufacturers of Candles, Syrup and Condensed Milk, Broad street, Augusta, Ga. April 15, 1851. 1y

GIBBS & McCORD, Warehouse & Commission Merchants, MONTGOMERY ST. AUGUSTA, GA. CONTINUE the Ware and Commission business, at their FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS on McIntosh street. All business entrusted to their care will have their strict personal attention. They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to them heretofore. Cash advances made on produce in store, when required. Orders for Bagging, Rope, Salt, Iron, and other Groceries will be faithfully executed. T. F. GIBBS, GEORGE McCORD, Augusta, Ga. Sept. 2, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & Co., Warehouse & Commission Merchants, AUGUSTA, GA. CONTINUE the Ware and Commission business, at their FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS on McIntosh street. All business entrusted to their care will have their strict personal attention. They solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to them heretofore. Cash advances made on produce in store, when required. Orders for Bagging, Rope, Salt, Iron, and other Groceries will be faithfully executed. T. F. GIBBS, GEORGE McCORD, Augusta, Ga. Sept. 2, 1851.

F. T. WELLES & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SAVANNAH, GA. THE subscribers continue the Commission Business in the name of the above firms at Augusta and Savannah, where they are prepared to give strict attention to the Storage and sale of Cotton and other Produce, Purchase of Merchandise, and Receiving and Forwarding Goods. Cash advances made on produce in store. Address as above.

JOHN M. ADAMS, LAMBERT HOPKINS, FRANCIS T. WILLIS, REFER TO E. L. WOODWARD, Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 9, 1851. 1y

M. P. STOVALL, Warehouse & Commission Merchant, AUGUSTA, GA. CONTINUE the business in all its branches, at his old stand, (Fire-Proof Warehouse) corner of Washington and Reynolds streets. He hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him. Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGING, &c. promptly and carefully filled, at the lowest market prices. Liberal ADVANCES made on Produce in store. Sept. 9, 1851.

REFER TO Hoke and Abernathy, Simmons and Turnpenny, J. Porter and Son, Hester and Gilbert, J. Bell and McMillen, Houston, H. Allen, Rev. Richard Page, John Binney, Esq., W. Floyd Brad, Esq., Col. W. Williams, Edson Page, Esq.

Wright, Simpson & Gardiner, Warehouse and Commission Merchants, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. (Office and Sales Room on McIntosh st., near the Telegraph Office.) THE undersigned announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have secured a large and commodious FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, conveniently located, and that all business entrusted to their care will have the undivided attention of the firm, and they hope, by strict attention to all business confided to them, to merit a continuance of the confidence heretofore bestowed on the individual members of the concern. Orders for Bagging, Rope and Family Supplies executed on most advantageous terms. Liberal advances made on Cotton and other Produce in Store when required. July 15, 1851.

D'Antignac, Evans & Co., Warehouse and Commission Merchants, AUGUSTA, GA. CONTINUE to transact the above business in all its branches, at their extensive FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, situated immediately at Georgia Rail Road Depot, where they receive Cotton per Rail Road without charge for drayage. Office and Sales-room on Broad Street. Liberal cash advances made on produce in store. Orders for Planters and Family supplies promptly filled at the lowest market price. Augusta, Ga. September 24, 1850.

ST. ROBERT BERTON, Having settled in Oxford, will promptly attend to all calls in the different branches of his profession. December 24th, 1850. C. C. PORTER, Resident Surgeon Dentist, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.

Set, &c., &c. GOLD and Silver Watches, of all kinds. Jewelry, and various rich and Fancy Goods. Fancy Hardware and Cutlery. Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles. Silver Ware, Plated Goods of all kinds. Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Pistols. Solar Lamps, Girandoles, in gold and silver. Table Cutlery, of Rodgers and others. China Ware, Cut Glass Ware, of latest style. Clocks, Parlor and Office Clocks, and a large stock of cheap Clocks for country trade. Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs. Watch Materials and tools of all kinds for Watch-makers. For sale at Charleston prices. CLARK, RACKETT & Co., Dealers in Fancy and Military Goods, &c. Repairing of Clocks and Watches by good workmen. N. B. Whenever it may be inconvenient for persons residing at a distance to visit the city, any thing in the above line will be furnished promptly upon receipt of an order and on the usual time. April 15, 1851. 1y

G. W. FERRY & Co., WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN HATS, Caps Bonnets and Umbrellas, Masonic Hall building, between the Globe and United States Hotels, Broad-st., Augusta, Ga. G. W. F. & Co., beg leave to call the attention of Merchants and Planters of Alabama, visiting Augusta, to their extensive and well selected stock of Hats, Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas, to which they receive weekly additions. From their connection with manufacturers, they are able to offer the above articles at prices which will successfully compete with prices in Charleston or New York. They challenge a comparison with other markets. April 15, 1851.—1y

Henry Moore, DIRECT IMPORTER and DEALER IN FOREIGN and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.; and will sell at Charleston prices Cash and notes. April 15, 1851. 1y

GEORGE A. OATES & Co., DEALERS IN PIANO FORTES, Music, Books, Stationery, &c. 231 and 236, King st., at the Bend, Charleston, S. C. A splendid assortment of Piano Fortes from the celebrated Manufacturers of Boston and Havana, A. B. Hale and Co., and Dubois and Sew-bury, N. Y., all kinds of Musical Instruments, Music Books, and Stationery, for sale very low for cash or on easy acceptances. April 15, 1851. 1y

A. LAFITTE, AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. REFERENCES: Hon. Geo. P. King, A. Lafitte & Co., G. T. Dertie, Esq., Charleston, S. C. John M. Adams Esq., Augusta, Ga. April 15, 1851.—1y

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE, Hickman, Watson & Co., AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. KEEP constantly on hand a large and splendid stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they will sell as low as they can be sold in any of the Southern States. April 15, 1851. 1y

J. & S. BONES & Co., DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c., at Charleston prices. Call and examine. April 15, 1851. 1y

CHARLESTON DIRECTORY, U. STATES MAIL, NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS.

STEAM SHIP MAIL—ON 1200 Tons—N. ERNER, 1000 T. E. BERRY, Command. J. J. DICKINSON, Commander.

THE splendid Ocean Steam Ships Mari and Southern leave this port every Saturday. Their accommodations are equal to any Sea Steamers, and passengers may expect every comfort and convenience. The MARIAS as follows: August 26th, 11 o'clock, A. M. September 13 & 27th, 10 " " October 4th, 3 " " P. M. 18th, 2 " " " November 1st, 2 " " " 15th & 29th, 12 " " M. December 13th & 29th, 12 " " M. The SCUTZNER leaves, as usual, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Cabin passage, \$25; Steerage, 85. Apply to the Agent at Charleston. HENRY MISSROON, Cor. E. Bay and Adgers' Wharf. August 26, 1851. 3m

PHILADELPHIA & ATLANTIC Steam Navigation Company's Line, BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON, S. C. Steamships Osprey & Albatross. THE above steam ships forming this line will, from and after the first day of March, 1851, run regularly between Philadelphia and Charleston, one of which will leave Charleston for Philadelphia every Saturday Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, immediately after the arrival of the Southern and Western trains; and leaves Philadelphia for Charleston every Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The accommodations on these steamers are very superior, and for comfort and convenience are unsurpassed. Passengers arriving in Philadelphia by these vessels can take choice of five daily lines for New York. Fare, Three Dollars. RATES OF FARE: Ladies' Saloon, State room Berths \$30 00 Gentlemen's " " " 20 00 Steerage Passage " " 10 00 For further particulars, apply to J. S. BEACH, the agent at Charleston, or to JOHN. L. LINTON, No. 97 South Wharves, Phila. April 22, 1851. 1y.

PAVILION HOTEL, CHARLESTON, S. C. THE undersigned has taken the above named Hotel, at which place he would be happy to see you, when you visit the City, promising you that there shall be nothing wanting on his part, or that of his Household, to render your stay agreeable and pleasant when with him. H. L. BUTTERFIELD, Formerly of the Charleston Hotel. Feb 20

Scruggs, Drake & Co., Factors and General Commission Merchants, Brown's Wharf, Charleston, S. C. THEY keep an office in Hantsville, and will make liberal advances on Cotton consigned to them. REFERENCES: E. L. Woodward, Jacksonville, Ala. J. H. Caldwell, Charleston, S. C. April 15, 1851. 1y

Walters & Walker, FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Boyce & Co's Wharf, Charleston, S. C. Liberal advances made on Produce consigned to them, at their charge. April 15, 1851. 1y

Dr. P. M. Cohen & Co., DIRECT IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CHOICE Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Instruments, Dye Stuffs, Fancy articles, &c.; No. 29, Hayne St. Charleston, S. C. April 15, 1851. 1y

J. H. Taylor & Co., General Commission Merchants, No. 17, Vendue Range, Charleston, S. C. AGENTS for Charleston Steam Cotton Factory and other Cotton and Wooden Mills. April 15, 1851.—1y

Schroder & Sussdorf, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in FRENCH, German and English Fancy, Dry and Millinery Goods, Straw Bonnets, Palm Leaf, Leghorn and Panama Hats, Silks and Gloves, Grapes, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, &c., and every style of Fancy Goods, No. 141, Meeting Street, opposite Hayne Street, Charleston, S. C. April 15, 1851.—1y

J. S. Beach, WHOLESALE BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, No. 5, Hayne Street, Charleston, S. C. April 15, 1851. 1y

D. A. Ambler, Manufacturer and Dealer in HATS and CAPS, of every description, No. 161, Meeting Street, Charleston, S. C. April 15, 1851.—1y

Hardware, Sterns & Betts, Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in HARDWARE, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c., No. 20 East Bay, Charleston, S. C. April 15, 1851.—1y

Wilkins, Price & Block, Importers and Dealers in FOREIGN and DOMESTIC Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Fancy Goods. Sign of the Golden Paddock; No. 24, Hayne St., North side, Charleston, S. C. April 15, 1851. 1y

Dorsey, Hyde & Clark, Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in HARDWARE, Cutlery, Guns, &c., No. 139, Meeting street, nearly opposite Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C. April 15, 1851. 1y

W. R. Morton, IMPORTER OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, No. 133, Meeting Street, (nearly opposite Hayne,) Charleston, S. C. April 15, 1851. 1y

Wright, McBarney & Co., DIRECT IMPORTERS AND Wholesale Dealers in India, Swiss, British, French, and American DRY GOODS, No. 37, Hayne Street, Charleston, S. C. April 2, 1850. 1y

THOROUGH FARE FROM CHARLESTON TO NEW YORK, \$20.

The great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C. LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens st. daily, after the arrival of the Southern cars, via WILMINGTON and WELDON, N. C. PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG, to WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA and New York. The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of this line, are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, (the Wilmington and Weldon Road having been recently re-laid with heavy T iron) thereby securing both safety and despatch. A through ticket having already been in operation will be continued as a permanent arrangement from Charleston to New York. By this route travellers may reach New York on the third day during business hours. On and after the first day of July, baggage will be ticketed from the point of departure to Washington City, under the charge of a special Agent or Baggage Master. At Washington the same will be transferred to the care of similar agents, who will accompany it to New York; and the like arrangements will be pursued in returning South. Through Tickets to New York can alone be had from E. WINSLOW, Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company, foot of Laurens st., Charleston, S. C., to whom please apply; and to Charleston, at the Office of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, New York. July 8, 1851.

Shackelford & Graesser, Factory and Commission Merchants, CHARLESTON, S. C. April 15, 1851.

Public Warehouse, THE undersigned designs to build a Public Warehouse on Coosa River, at Milledgeville, near Mark Cunningham's. Persons who are willing to assist, are hereby notified to meet him, prepared to commence the work, on the second Monday in August, 1851. D. M. WALKER, July 22, 1851.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

Court of Probate for Benton Co. Ala. Special Term, Oct. 3d. A. D. 1851.

CAME E. S. Simmons, Guardian of the minor heirs of James F. Burns, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his said Guardianship, whereupon it is ordered by the court that Monday the 8th day of Dec. next, be set apart for making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day, as a notice to all persons in adverse interest to be and appear at a Regular Term of said Court to be holden at the Court House of said County on said Monday the 8th day of December next, and make exceptions thereto if they think proper.

Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Oct. 14th 1851.

CHEAP WASHING.

THE undersigned having received agency from W. W. Oslin, for the sale of the "Chinese Lustral Washing Fluid," respectfully informs the citizens of Benton and Cherokee Counties, that he is prepared to dispose of right to families on the most reasonable terms. By the use of this fluid the washing of an ordinary sized family can be done in three hours, without pounding or rubbing; and the materials will not cost more than one dollar for twelve months. It is equally beneficial for woollens, broadcloths, and every other description of clothing. The fluid has been analyzed by two of the most eminent Chemists in the United States, and found to be not in the least degree injurious to the fabric upon which it is used. Rights to families will be disposed of at two dollars each.

R. H. REYNOLDS.

Sept. 29, 1851.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned having taken the Tavern recently occupied by A. Cantrell, on the south-east corner of the public square in Jacksonville, respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared for the accommodation of regular boarders and transient customers. It is his purpose, that his table shall at all times be supplied with the best that the country affords. His stables shall also have an abundant supply of provender, and be provided with prompt and attentive ostlers. No efforts or expense shall be spared on his part for the comfort and convenience of his customers, and to render his house worthy of extensive patronage.

C. SUBLETT.

Oct. 14, 1851.

A list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Jacksonville Ala. on the 30th ult:

Allen Mathew.	McAuley Lauchlin.
Alexander Wm.	McKemie John.
Anderson Robt. D.	McLeoduff Darling.
Arnold J. S. W.	McMahan W. C.
Baker J. S.	Michel Wm. M.
Bailey John.	Mongomery Jas. and Son.
Boyle Danl.	
Bridges Elisha S.	Nix Mitchell Dooly.
Brown Mrs.	Norman Geo. W.
Broyles Robt. T.	O'Hare T.
Campbell Wm.	Peevey E. M.
Champion Nicholas.	Posey Jerry.
Champion Wm. 2	Raymond John.
Chambers Mat.	Reed Miss Sarah.
Dickerson A. J.	Riches Chas. A.
Fleming Robt. J.	Roberts Mrs. Nancy.
Gay Charles.	Sides Charles.
Goodlett Mrs. Harriet.	Teague Franklin.
Griffith Mrs. Chloe.	Thomas John H.
Griffith James P.	Thurrow Thomas.
Hill Alexander B.	Turritine D. C.
Hill Daniel P.	Warlock Dobson.
Hill James A.	Warlock James A.
Hawling John.	Augustus.
Hays G. W.	Weaver D. A.
Hicks Matthew.	Wheeler M.
Holly Jethro.	Whino Lilla.
Lee John Wm.	Whitley Berry.
Matthew.	Winn Minor W.
Lipscomb Smith.	Word James.
Mays James.	

Oct. 7th 1851. GEO. HOKE, P. M.

Notice.

I will offer for sale at the Court House door, in the town of Lebanon, DeKalb county, Alabama, on the first Monday in November next, the west half of the north-west quarter of Section No. 17, and the East half of the North-east quarter of Section No. 18, all in Township No. 8, of Range No. 8, in said county, levied on as the property of Lotitia E. McFarlane, to satisfy a fi fa in my hands in favor of Wiley Banks & Co., against the said Lotitia E. McFarlane. Sale within usual hours.

ABNER A. HUGHES, Sheriff of DeKalb County.

October 7, 1851.

Go it while there is chance yet FOR CASH.

I HAVE concluded to stay here until after Circuit Court, and therefore invite my friends and customers of Jacksonville and vicinity that I will sell what Goods I have got on hand at cost, and no mistake.

Remember that the Goods have to be sold without reserve, &c.

G. NEWBOUR.

October 7, 1851.

LAND AND STOCK FOR SALE.

THE undersigned

will dispose of his valuable Tract of Land, well improved; improvements in good order; containing Two Hundred Acres, more or less, lying on the Tallapoosa River, in Benton County, ten miles from Abacoochee, and ten miles from Robinson's Store. Also, Blacksmith's Tools, one hundred Barrels of Corn, Stock Hogs, Cattle and Sheep. Call and see before you lose a first rate bargain.

HIRAM BAIRD.

September 16, 1851.—t.

John H. Crawford,

HAS removed his shop to Brock's new building, one door South of Cross Office, where he is prepared to furnish the public with every article in his line, put up in the most elegant, durable and fashionable style.

All orders for Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables of all kinds, single or in sets; Centre Tables, with or without Marble Slabs, Ottomans, Divans, or Sofas—in fine, every article for Kitchen or Parlor, will be furnished upon the shortest notice.

All repairing shall be neatly done.

Send in your orders.

April 22, 1851.

Cabinet Making.

Chapler R. Lester,

is prepared to execute all work in his line in the most durable and fashionable style. Considering himself permanently settled for life, he assures the public that his work shall not be surpassed in neatness of finish or durability of materials and construction; neither will he be undersold by any other workman in articles of equal value. He is thankful to those who have heretofore patronized him, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. Persons wishing to purchase Furniture will please call and suit themselves in quality and price. His shop is immediately back of Wm. H. Fleming's Carriage shop.

April 8, 1851.

Wanted.

I wish to employ a Journeyman Cabinet maker. One of steady habits, who is a good work man, will be furnished with permanent employment on liberal terms.

April 8, 1851.

WASHINGTON HALL,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

THE undersigned, anxious to render the above establishment every way acceptable to the travelling public, has recently made many alterations in the house, with a view to the promotion of the comfort of those who may favor him with their patronage. Mr. Geo. R. Frazier, formerly of the United States, and late of the Eagle & Phoenix Hotel, Augusta, Ga., has been secured as Superintendent. It is his intention to spare neither expense nor exertion to make the Washington Hall de servedly popular.

JAMES LOYD, PROPRIETOR.

Geo. R. Frazier, Sup't.

N. B. The above house will always furnish dinner to the passengers from Macon at 3 o'clock, P. M. April 15, '51.—ly

IRON WORKS.

THE subscriber has located himself at

Good & Moore's Iron Works,

and is now prepared with Turning Lathes, and other Machinery necessary to fit up and turn off all kinds of Mill Irons, Cast or Wrought.

Cotton Machinery, make or repair Wool Cards, Turning Lathes of all sizes and descriptions—and in fact, almost any kind of Machinery that is used in the Southern States.

His experience as a Machanist, and his facilities for Turning off work speedily and in a proper manner, will entitle him, he hopes, to a reasonable share of patronage.

Orders will be filled punctually, and at reasonable prices.

HENRY BRADDER.

Address the subscriber at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.

June 3, 1851.

LETTERS of Administration

have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of DeKalb county, Alabama, upon Jas. Jack, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said Estate, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

NANCY JACK,

THOMAS M. JACK,

and ALLEN JACK,

Administrators, &c.

Sept. 16, 1851.—\$7.

The Last Loud Call!

TO all those who are indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Account, if not paid by the 15th of July, will find them in the hands of an officer for collection.

G. NEWBOUR.

July 1, 1851.

Geo. W. TABLET & JOHN WHITING

TALLAPPOSA & WESTING.

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

WILL make liberal advances to customers, and furnish Express and Freight, at each price.

Mobile, January 21, 1851.

J. C. RUPERT, J. C. K. MCLELAND.

M. S. CASSETT

Rupert, Mclelland & Co.,

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALA.

September 16, 1851.

Blacksmith's Bellows,

ANVILS and VICES, for sale by

HOKÉ & ABERNATHY.

April 8, 1851.

Sarsaparilla.

OLD JACOB & S. S. TOWNSEDS, and

and KINGSLEY, for sale by

HOKÉ & ABERNATHY.

April 8, 1851.

ROME DIRECTORY.

Watch, Clock

JEWELRY STORE.

M. T. S. WOOD, has just received a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, of every grade and price. Also, an assortment of CLOCKS, which will positively be sold at such prices as must induce persons in need, to buy. He can say that a better and more extensive assortment of JEWELRY, has never been exhibited in this city; and he feels that if it shall be examined and priced, the inducements to purchase, will be irresistible. Repairing done promptly and neatly. March 11, 1851.—ly

J. E. OSGOOD, J. E. ALSOBROOK,

J. W. M. BERRIKEN.

OSGOOD, ALSOBROOK & Co.,

No. 1, Choice House, Rome, Ga.,

DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing of all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment for Ladies and gentlemen. Books, Stationary and Fancy Stationary—Music, PIANO FORTES, &c. &c. All orders for Books promptly filled.

April 15, 1851.

NEW SPRING

GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of New Style Spring Goods, which were bought low for cash, and will be sold for a small profit—our assortment of Spring dress Goods is large and well selected, and we think will please any who may favor us with call.

BURNS & MURRAY.

April 15, 1851.

BLACK & COBB,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FANCY and Staple Dry Goods—Boots,

Shoes, Hats, Saddles—Hardware

and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

A large Stock of Groceries always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

Store under the Hillburn House near the Depot, Rome, Ga.

April 15, 1851.

NEW STORE.

STEVENSON & DUNAN.

HAVE located near the Rail Road Depot, in the new Brick Building, a few doors above Sloan & Hawkins, and are receiving a large

Stock of Staple & Fancy Goods.

Also, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. We hope that our friends and the public generally will favor us with a call.

Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

BATTEY,

Druggist and Apothecary, Rome, Ga.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large Stock of Drugs, Medicines and chemicals of **WARRANTED PURITY.**

Also, Paints Oils and Dye Stuffs—Sash Glazes, Physicians Shop Furniture, Surgical and Dental Instruments &c.

Garden Seed, Onion Sets, Northern Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass and Millet in their appropriate seasons.

Sand Plaster, Guano and ground Bones, Merchants supplied on very liberal terms.

April 15, 1851.

HILBURN HOUSE,

ROME,GEORGIA.

THIS LARGE and commodious establishment is now completed.

The rooms are spacious, the furniture and equipments are all new and of the best kind. The location of this House near the Rail Road and STEAMBOAT DEPOTS, gives it decided advantages. All baggage removed to and from the House, without trouble or charge to the owners.

The Stage Office,

is kept at this House, and persons wishing to visit any portion of the surrounding country, can be supplied with private conveyance at all times.

L. J. HILBURN.

December 1, 1851.

WATCHES and JEWELRY.

J. G. McKinstry,

KEEPS constantly on hand a good Stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY of the latest patterns and finest quality.

All kinds of repairing done in order, and good jobs and work warranted.

Depot Square, East side of Broad St., Rome, Ga. March 11, '51. ly

Carriage Making Business.

THE undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c., and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.

He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the up country.

WILLIAM WIMPEE.

His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

March 11, 1851.

John H. Roberts,

KEEPS constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail, Malaga, Genuine Rye, Whiskey, Rum, Gin, best Pale Brand, Madeira and Sweet Wine, Sarsaparilla, Tobacco, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Nails, Flour, Bacon, Paints, Oils, Varieties all sorts—everything in Grocery and Drug Business. I purchase in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and sell as cheap as the cheapest.

I want to buy regularly through the year, Bacon, Wheat, Lard, Corn Eggs, Butter, &c. Call next door to Jolly Johnson, Brick corner Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

Francis M. Allen.

Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Groceries.

KEEPS Iron, Tin, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Nails, &c., &c. Wholesale or retail.

West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.—ly.

12,000 lbs. BACON for sale low by

F. M. ALLEN.

KEEPS constantly on hand, Carriages, Buggies, Barouches, &c., of the latest and neatest style. Repairing of every description on the shortest notice.

East side of Broad St., near the Depot, Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

Sloan & Hawkins.

DRY Goods and Grocery Merchants.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they may be found at their old Stand (the second brick building) after crossing the river, where they are now receiving their Spring and Summer Goods, comprising a well selected Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware.

Recollect the second Brick Building after crossing the River.

Rome, Ga., April 15, 1851. ly

GRANITE STORE.

Johnson, Pope & Co.,

BEING thankful for the liberal patronage that has heretofore been so generally extended them, would solicit a continuance, and invite the attention of their friends and the public generally; that they are now receiving and opening a

Large and well selected Stock of Goods, and would add that for beauty and taste, their styles cannot be surpassed.

Their Stock consists of the latest styles ladies' dress Goods, viz: Silks, Muslins, Gingham, Brocade, Cloths, Prints &c., with a well selected Stock of Caps, Collars, Cuffs, Ladies' Sleeves &c. Their stock of Gent's Dress Goods cannot fail to suit buyers. Their assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles, Crockery, Stoves, and Boots, Buggy and Carriage Trimmings, cannot be equaled by any in Rome at this time. They do not hang out their sign, and say that they are selling lower than their neighbors, but only ask their friends and the public generally, to be certain to give them a call before buying, and they promise to give them satisfaction both in price and quality.

They only add, you can all make money by giving them a call before making your purchases.

April 15, 1851. ly

WAREHOUSE NOTICE, 1851.

John H. Murphy's

Fire-proof Cotton Warehouse and Close Storage.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in returning his thanks to his old customers, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage received during the many years he has been engaged in the Cotton Warehouse and Commission Business in this city, and by his usual strict attention to all business matters entrusted to his care, trusts to merit a continuance of the same.

This season he is building a new brick COTTON WAREHOUSE, strictly Fire-Proof, on Bibb street, opposite to his present warehouse, capable of holding EIGHT THOUSAND BALES of Cotton, all under cover, which with his present Warehouse, will enable him to put under cover from weather about

TWENTY THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON.

He flatters himself this season, for security, safety and convenience to show a set of Cotton Warehouse Receipts, &c., that will not be surpassed by any in the South. The two Warehouses being separate and apart from each other the risk of one hundred feet, those who have large crops and do not wish to insure against fire, can divide the risk, if they choose, by having half the crop stored in each Warehouse. His Warehouse, being situated in the business part of the city, affords facilities and conveniences both to the Planter and the Broker in the sale and purchase of Cotton not equalled by any other Warehouse in the city—particularly in time of freshet, and bad weather generally.

Cotton consigned to him by the Rail Road will have immediate attention, and be loaded to his Warehouse from the Rail Road Depot free of any charge to the planter.

Believing this to be the best market for the planter to sell their Cotton, he will give his strictest personal attention to all Cotton placed with him for sale. At the same time will make liberal cash advances to those who prefer shipping their cotton to his friends in Mobile and New Orleans. He also calls the attention of those who wish a choice article of BAGGING AND ROPE to his large stock, being all made expressly to order and warranted.

JOHN H. MURPHY.

Montgomery, Ala., October 14, 1851.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

McMichael & Rheinhardt,

HAVE established a LIVE

STABLE

in the Town of Jacksonville, on the East side of the public square, and adjoining to Cantrell's Tavern Lot. They will keep constantly on hand, Saddle and Harness Horses, Carriages, Buggies and Hacks, for the convenience of the public. They have attentive hostlers, and will themselves spare no pains to give every satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

September 30, 1851.

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 3d day of November next, by virtue of an order from the Court of Probate of Cherokee county, Alabama, granted on this day, I will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, at Goshen, in the county of Cherokee, within the legal hours of sale, the following tract of land, to-wit: a portion of the South West 1-4 of Section 19, Township 12, Range 10, containing about five acres and lying and being in the South-west corner of said quarter section—also the South-east 1-4 of Section 24, Township 12, Range 6, except one undivided half part of a portion of said quarter section, lying on the South part thereof, and containing about forty acres—all east, in said county—as the property of the estate of Robert B. Ray, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said dec'd. Terms of sale one-half cash, the other half on a credit of six months, purchaser giving bond and approved security.

Wm. W. L

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

Court of Probate for Benton Co. Ala., Special Term, Oct. 8th. A. D. 1851.

CAMEL S. SIMMONS, Guardian of the minor heirs of James P. Burns, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his said Guardianship, whereupon it is ordered by the court that Monday the 8th day of Dec. next, be set apart for making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published and published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day, as a notice to all persons in adverse interest, to be and appear at a Regular Term of said Court to be holden at the Court House of said County on said Monday the 8th day of December next, and make exceptions thereto if they think proper.

Attest: **A. WOODS**, Judge of Probate. Oct. 14th 1851.

CHEAP WASHING.

THE undersigned having received and agency from W. W. Oshin for the sale of the Chinese Lustral Washing Fluid, respectfully informs the citizens of Benton and Cherokee Counties, that he is prepared to dispose of right to families on the most reasonable terms. By the use of this fluid the washing of an ordinary sized family can be done in three hours, without pounding or rubbing; and the materials will not cost more than one dollar, for twelve months. It is equally beneficial for woollens, broadcloths, and every other description of clothing. The fluid has been analyzed by two of the most eminent Chemists in the United States, and found to be not in the least degree injurious to the fabric upon which it is used. Rights to families will be disposed of at two dollars each.

R. H. REYNOLDS, Sept. 30, 1851.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned having taken the Tavern recently occupied by A. Cantrell, on the southeast corner of the public square in Jacksonville, respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared for the accommodation of regular boarders and transient customers. It is his purpose, that his table shall at all times be supplied with the best that the country affords. His stables shall also have an abundant supply of provender, and be provided with prompt and attentive ostlers. No efforts or expense shall be spared on his part for the comfort and convenience of his customers, and to render his house worthy of extensive patronage.

C. SUBLETT, Oct. 14, 1851.

A List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Jacksonville Ala. on the 30th ult.

Allen Mathew,	McAuley Lanchlin,
Alexander Wm.	McKemie John,
Anderson Robt. D.	McLadd Darling,
Arnold Mrs. S. W.	McMahon W. C.
Baker J. S.	Michel Wm. M.
Bailey John,	Mon gomery Jas. and
Boyle Danl.	Son,
Bridges Eliza S.	Nix Mitchell Dooly,
Brown Mrs.	Norman Geo. W.
Broyles Robt. T.	O'Hare T.
Campbell Wm.	Peevey E. M.
Champion Nicholas,	Porey Jerry,
Champion Wm. 2	Raymer John,
Chambers Mat.	Reed Miss Sarah,
Dickerson A. J.	Ritchy Chas. A.
Fleming Robt. J.	Roberts Mrs. Nancy,
Gay Charles,	Sides Charles,
Gondlet Mrs. Harriet	Tegue Franklin,
Griffith Mrs. Chloe,	Thomas John H.
Griffith James P.	Throver Thomas,
Hall Alexander B.	Turrentine D. C.
Hall Daniel P.	Warneck Dobson,
Hall James,	Watson James A.
Hawling John,	" Augustus,
Hays G. W.	Weaver D. A.
Hicks Matthew,	Wheeler M.
Holly Jethro,	Whino Lilla,
Lee John Wm.	Whitley Berry,
Mathew,	Winn Minor W.
Lipscomb Smith,	Word James,
Mays James,	

Oct. 7th 1851. **GEO. HOKK, P. M.**

Notice.

I WILL offer for sale at the Court House door, in the town of Lebanon, DeKalb county, Alabama, on the first Monday in November next, the west half of the north west quarter of Section No. 17, and the East half of the North east quarter of Section No. 18, all in Township No. 8, of Range No. 8, in said county, levied on as the property of Letitia E. McFarlane, to satisfy a debt in my hands in favor of Wiley Banks & Co. against the said Letitia E. McFarlane. Sale within usual hours.

ALBEN A. HUGHES, Sheriff of DeKalb County, October 7, 1851.

Go it while there is chance yet FOR CASH!

I HAVE concluded to stay here until after Circuit Court, and therefore invite my friends and customers of Jacksonville and vicinity that I will sell what Goods I have got on hand at cost, and no mistake.

Remember that the Goods have to be sold without reserve, &c. **G. NEWBOUR**, October 7, 1851.

LAND AND STOCK FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his valuable Tract of Land, well improved; improvements in good order; containing Two Hundred Acres, more or less, lying on the Tallapoosa River, in Benton county, ten miles from Abacochee, and ten miles from Robinson's Store. Also, Blacksmith's Tools, one hundred Barrels of Corn, Stock Hogs, Cattle and Sheep. Call and see before you lose a first rate bargain.

HIRAM BAIRD, September 16, 1851.—tt.

John H. Crawford.

HAS removed his shop to Brock's new building, one door South of Crows Office, where he is prepared to furnish the public with every article in his line, put up in the most elegant, durable and fashionable style.

All orders for Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables of all kinds, single or in sets; Centre Tables, with or without Marble Slabs, Ottomans Divans, or Sofas—in fine, every article for Kitchen or Parlor, will be furnished upon the shortest notice. All repairing shall be neatly done. Send in your orders. **April 22, 1851.**

Cabinet Making.

Chapler R. Lester, is prepared to execute all work in his line in the most durable, neat, tasty and fashionable style. Considering himself permanently settled for life, he assures the public that his work shall not be surpassed in neatness of finish or durability of materials and construction; neither will it be underbid by any other workman in articles of equal value. He is thankful to those who have heretofore patronized him, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. Persons wishing to purchase Furniture will please call and see themselves in quality and prices. His shop is immediately back of Wm. H. Fleming's Carriage shop. **April 8, 1851.**

Wanted.

I wish to employ a Journeyman Cabinet maker. One of steady habits, who is a good workman, will be furnished with permanent employment on liberal terms. **April 8, 1851. C. F. LESTER.**

WASHINGTON HALL.

THE undersigned, anxious to render the above establishment every way acceptable to the travelling public, has recently made many alterations in the house, with a view to the promotion of the comfort of those who may favor him with their patronage. Mr. Geo. R. Frazier, formerly of the United States, and late of the Eagle & Phoenix Hotel, Augusta, Ga., has been secured as Superintendent. It is his intention to spare neither expense nor exertion to make the Washington Hall de serve the popular.

JAMES LOYD, PROPRIETOR. Geo. R. Frazier, Supt.

N. B. The above house will always furnish dinner to the passengers from Macon at 3 o'clock, P. M. **April 15, '51.**

IRON WORKS.

THE subscriber has located himself at Good & Moore's Iron Works, and is now prepared with Turning Lathes, and other Machinery necessary to fit up and turn off all kinds of Mill Irons, Cast or Wrought, Cotton Machinery, make or repair Wool Cards, Turning Lathes of all sizes and descriptions—and in fact, almost any kind of Machinery that is used in the Southern States.

His experience as a Mechanist, and his facilities for Turning off work speedily and in a proper manner, will entitle him, he hopes, to a reasonable share of patronage.

Orders will be filled punctually, and at reasonable prices.

HENRY IRADDER, Address the subscriber at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.

June 3, 1851.

LETTERS of Administration.

being granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of DeKalb county, Alabama, upon Jas. Jack, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said Estate, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

NANCY JACK, THOMAS M. JACK, and ALLEN JACK, Administrators, &c. Sept. 16, 1851.—87.

The Last Land Call!

TO all those who are indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Account, if not paid by the 15th of July, will find them in the hands of an officer for collection.

G. NEWBOUR, July 1, 1851.

Commission Merchants.

MOBILE, ALABAMA. Will make liberal advances in cash for Cotton, and other goods, and furnish packing and shipping, at lowest prices. **Mobile, January 21, 1851.**

J. C. RUPERT, J. C. R. McLELAND.

Rupert, McLealand & Co.

Commission Merchants, Mobile, Ala. September 16, 1851. 1y

Blacksmith's Bellows.

ANVILS and VICES, for sale by **HOKK & ABERNATHY**, April 8, 1851.

Sarsaparilla.

OLD JACOB & S. S. TOWNSEND, and **and Rivers**, for sale by **April 8, 1851. HOKK & ABERNATHY.**

ROME DIRECTORY.

Watch, Clock, and JEWELRY STORE.

MR. T. S. WOOD, has just received a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of every grade and price. Also, an assortment of CLOCKS, which will positively be sold at such prices as must induce persons to buy. He can say that a better and more extensive assortment of JEWELRY, has never been exhibited in this city; and he feels that if it shall be examined and priced, the inducements to purchase, will be irresistible. Repairing done promptly and neatly. **March 11, 1851.—1y.**

J. E. OSGOOD, J. E. ALBROOK, J. W. M. BERRIN.

OSGOOD, ALBROOK & CO., No. 4, Choice House, Rome, Ga., DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing of all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment for Ladies and gentlemen. Books, Stationery and Fancy Stationery—Music, PIANO FORTES, &c. &c. All orders for Books promptly filled.

April 15, 1851. 1y.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of New Style Spring Goods, which were bought low for cash, and will be sold for a small profit—our assortment of Spring dress Goods is large and well selected, and we think will please any who may favour us with call.

BURNS & MURRAY, April 15, 1851. 1y

BLACK & COBB,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FANCY and Staple Dry Goods—Boots, Shoes, Hats, Saddles—Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. A large Stock of Groceries always on hand, at the lowest cash prices. Store under the Hillborn House near the Depot, Rome, Ga. **April 15, 1851. 1y**

NEW STORE.

STEVENSON & DUNAN. HAVE located near the Rail Road Depot, in the new Brick Building, a few doors above Sloan & Hawkins, and are receiving a large

Stock of Staple & Fancy Goods. Also, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. We hope that our friends and the public generally will favour us with a call. **Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. 1y**

BATTERY.

DRUGGIST and Apothecary, Rome, Ga. **KEEPS** constantly on hand a large Stock of Drugs, Medicines and chemicals of **WARRANTED PURITY.** Also, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs—Sash Glass, Physicians Shop Furniture, Surgical and Dental Instruments &c.

Garden Seed, Onion Sets, Northern Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass and Millet in their appropriate seasons. Send Planters, Guano and ground Bones, Merchants supplied on very liberal terms. **April 15, 1851. 1y**

HILBORN HOUSE.

ROME, GEORGIA. THIS LARGE and commodious establishment is now completed. The rooms are spacious, the furniture and equipments are all new and of the best kind. The location of this House near the Rail Road and STEAMBOAT DEPOTS, gives it decided advantages. All baggage removed to and from the House, without trouble or charge to the owners.

The Stage Office.

Is kept at this House, and persons wishing to visit any portion of the surrounding country, can be supplied with private conveyance at all times. **L. J. HILBORN**, December 1, 1851. 1y

WATCHES and JEWELRY.

J. G. McKinstry, **KEEPS** constantly on hand a good Stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY of the latest patterns and finest quality. All kinds of repairing done to order, and goods and work warranted. Depot Square, East side of Broad St. Rome, Ga. **March 11, '51. 1y**

Carriage Making Business.

THE undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c., and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.

He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the country.

WILLIAM WIMPEE, His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga. **March 11, 1851. 1y**

John H. Roberts,

KEEPS constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail, Groceries, Genuine Rye, Whiskey, &c. Gun, best Plain Bands, Mackerel, and Sweet Wine, Segars, Salt, Tobacco, Lard, Coffee, Sugar, Nuts, Flour, Bacon, Pickles, &c. &c. &c. and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line. I want to buy regularly (through the post, Boston, Wheat, Land, Corn Eggs, Butter, &c. Call and see to R. J. Johnson, Brick corner Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

Francis M. Allen.

Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Groceries. **KEEPS** Iron, Salt, Segars, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Raisins, Peas, Beans, Nuts, &c. &c. Wholesale or retail. West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga. **March 11, 1851.—1y.**

George Bone.

KEEPS constantly on hand, Carriages, Buggies, Barouches, &c. of the latest and neatest style. Repairing of every description on the shortest notice. East side of Broad St. near the Depot, Rome, Ga. **March 11, 1851. 1y**

Sloan & Hawkins.

Dry Goods and Grocery Merchants. TAKE pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they may be found at their old Stand (the second brick building) after crossing the river, where they are now receiving their Spring and Summer Goods comprising a well selected Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware.

Recollect the second Brick building after crossing the River.

Rome, Ga., April 15, 1851. 1y

GRANITE STORE.

Johnson, Pope & Co. BEING thankful for the liberal patronage that has heretofore been so generally extended them, would solicit a continuance, and invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening a

Large and well selected Stock of Goods, and would add that for beauty and taste, their styles cannot be surpassed.

Their Stock consists of the latest styles—ladies' dress Goods, viz: Silks, Muslins, Gingham, Brocade, Tissues, Crep' De Paris, Brocade, Coutilins, Prints &c. with a well selected Stock of Caps, Collars, Cuffs, Ladies' Sleeves &c. Their stock of Gent's Dress Goods cannot fail to suit buyers. Their assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles, Crockery, Stove, and Boots, Buggy and Carriage Trimmings, cannot be equaled by any in Rome at this time. They do not hang out their sign and say that they are selling lower than their neighbors, but only ask their friends and the public generally, to be certain to give them a call before buying; and they promise to give them satisfaction both in price and quality.

They only add, you can make money by giving them a call before making your purchases. **April 15, 1851. 1y**

Fall and Winter Goods.

AT ROME, GA. **THE** subscriber is constantly receiving a fresh supply of FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS, which he will sell at small advance on the Importers and Manufacturers prices. Persons visiting Rome to buy Goods will save money by calling (before they make their purchases) on **A. J. MURRAY**, Opposite Church Hotel. **October 7, 1851.**

SULLIVAN, CAROT & CO.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, SADDLERY, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, &c. &c. Country Produce taken in exchange. Old stand, West side, Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

A LOT of Super fine FLOUR from the Atlanta Mills just received and for sale by **SULLIVAN, CAROT & CO.** Rome, Ga., March 11, 1851.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

DEKALB COUNTY.

Special Term of Probate Court. Aug. 30th, 1851.

BE it remembered that on this day came Madison Hendricks, and filed his petition in writing, praying the Court to compell William L. Jones and Anderson J. Reeves, administrators of G. W. Reeves, late of said county, dec'd, to make titles, and convey to the said Madison Hendricks, the east half of the south east quarter, of Section twenty-four, in Township nine, of Range six, east, in the Coosa Land District, situate in the county aforesaid, which said land the George W. Reeves, deceased, did in his life time, bind himself by bond to convey to the petitioner aforesaid.

It is therefore ordered and decreed that notice be given once a month for three consecutive months in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, in said State, to all persons interested, that on the second Monday in December next, at a regular term of the Probate Court to be held in the Town of Lebanon, the court will, if it is found that the contract for said land was fairly made, and complied with, order the administrators of the said deceased, to make title as such to the land aforesaid, to the said Madison Hendricks.

R. ESTES, Probate Judge. Sept. 16, 1851.—m3m \$9.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

Court of Probate of said County. Special Term, Sept. 15th, 1851.

THIS day came Mathew Allen, Administrator of the estate of Leell Bruton, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.—Whereupon, it is ordered by the court that **MONDAY THE 3D DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT**, be set for making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day of settlement, to be and appear at a Special Term of said Court, to be holden at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, on said Monday the 3d day of Nov'r next, and make objections thereto if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. Sept. 16th. A. D. 1851.

Election Notice.

BY virtue of an order from the Governor, I will proceed, ON **THURSDAY THE 30TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT**, between the hours appointed by law for opening and closing the polls, to hold an Election at the various precincts in Benton county, to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives, occasioned by the resignation of **Col. JOHN N. YOCNG**. **A. MOORE**, Sheriff. September 30, 1851.

WAREHOUSE NOTICE, 1851.

John H. Murphy's Fire-proof Cotton Warehouse and Close Storage.

General Agency and Commission Business. **THE** subscriber takes pleasure in returning his thanks, to his customers, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage received during the many years he has been engaged in the Cotton Warehouse and Commission Business in this city, and by his usual strict attention to all business matters entrusted to his care, trusts to merit a continuance of the same.

This season he is building a new brick COTTON WAREHOUSE, strictly Fire-Proof, on Bibb street, opposite to his present warehouse, capable of holding Eight Thousand Bales of Cotton, all under cover, which with his present Warehouse will enable him to put under cover TWENTY THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON. He flatters himself this season, for security, safety and convenience, to show a set of Cotton Warehouse Notes, &c., that will not be surpassed by any in the South. The two Warehouses being separate and apart from each other the risk of one hundred feet, those who have large crops and do not wish to insure against fire, can divide the risk, if they choose, by having half the crop stored in each Warehouse. His Warehouses being situated in the business part of the city, and convenient to the planter and the Broker in the sale and purchase of Cotton not equaled by any other Warehouse in the city—particularly in time of frost, and had weather generally.

Cotton consigned to him by the Rail Road will have immediate attention, and be loaded to the Warehouse from the Rail Road Depot free of any charge to the planter. Believing this to be the best market for the planter to sell his Cotton, he will give his strictest personal attention to all Cotton placed with him for sale. At the same time will make liberal cash advances to those who prefer shipping their cotton to his friends in Mobile and New Orleans, and will call the attention of those who wish a choice article of BAGGING AND ROPE in his large stock, being all made expressly to order and warranted.

JOHN H. MURPHY, Montgomery, Ala., October 14, 1851.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

McMichael & Reinhardt, HAVE established a LIVE STABLE

in the Town of Jacksonville, on the East side of the public square, and adjoining to Cantrell's Tavern Lot. They will keep constantly on hand, Saddle and Harness Horses, Carriages, Buggies and Trucks, for the convenience of the public. They have attentive hostlers, and will themselves spare no pains to give every satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. **September 30, 1851.**

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 3d day of November next, by virtue of an order from the Court of Probate of Cherokee county, Alabama, granted on this day, I will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, at Goshen, in the county of Cherokee, within the legal hours of sale, the following tract of land, to-wit: a portion of the South West 1-4 of Section 19, Township 12, Range 10, containing about five acres and lying and being in the South-west corner of said quarter section—also the South-east 1-4 of Section 24, Township 12, Range 6, except one undivided half part of a portion of said quarter section, lying on the South part thereof, and containing about forty acres—all east, in said county—as the property of the estate of Robert B. Ray, for the purpose of paying the just debts of the said dec'd. Terms of sale one-half cash, the other half on a credit of six months, purchaser giving bond and approved security.

Wm. W. LITTLE, Administrator. Sept. 16, 1851.—\$6.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,

vs. ROBERT C. RODGERS. Defendant in Attachment, and Jas. P. Vann, Garnishee.

Cause pending in the Circuit Court for Cherokee county, in the State of Alabama.

AT a term of said court, began and held on the first Monday of October, A. D. 1851, and on the sixth day of October, 1851, the following proceedings were had in the above entitled cause, to-wit: the said James P. Vann, Garnishee, filed his answer, stating among other things, that on the 7th day of April, 1851, he gave his promissory note to said defendant, Rodgers, for three hundred and eighty dollars, due three days after its date—and that before making answer, he was notified by one William Wood, of the county of Floyd, in the State of Georgia, that the said note was transferred to him, (said Wood). It is thereupon ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in the county of Benton, in the State of Alabama, requiring the said Wood to be and appear before this court, at the next term thereof, to be held on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March next; and contest with said plaintiff the validity of the transfer of said note, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

Attest: **P. J. CHISOLM**, Clerk. October 14, 1851.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, his tract of land, containing 117 acres of fractional Section 31, Township 15, Range 12, east, lying on Tallapoosa river, about 28 miles south east of Jacksonville. About 30 acres, mostly bottom land, is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. The soil is of excellent quality, easily cultivated, and well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, wheat and corn. The land is also well watered, and in a tolerable state of improvement. Persons wishing to purchase such a place can obtain a bargain by prompt payment. **J. P. MCGEE**, July 22, 1851.

New Fall Goods.

Walker & Pettit ARE receiving their NEW FALL GOODS, which they are determined to sell low for cash, or on short time only. Just call at Mt. Polk, 8 miles west of Jacksonville, and you will find Goods a little cheaper than any where else in the county. They return thanks for past favors, and hope to receive more. **January 24th, 1851. 1y.**

JOB PRINTING,

OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUCH AS—

Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Circulars, Legal Blanks, Bill Heads, Business Cards, Blank Notes, Address Cards, Labels, &c. &c. &c. Visiting Cards, &c. &c. &c. neatly and expeditiously executed